University of Calcutta.

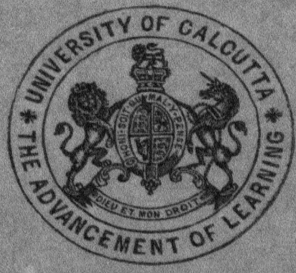
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HOME DEPT
LIBRARY

MINUTES

FOR THE YEAR

1871-72.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY
HEAD.
Received from
8 DEC
No. 954.



CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING.
1872.

INDEX.

ANDERSON, DR J., appointed a Fellow, and attached to the Faculty of Medicine, 101.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Syndicate, 165.

ATKINSON, MR. W. S., elected one of the representatives of the Faculty of Arts in the Syndicate, 123.

B. A. EXAMINATION, result of, 101; changes in the Course for, 110, 125, 144; application from unsuccessful candidates, 114; examiners for, 117; selections for, 119; amended regulations for, 146; to take effect from January 1875.

B. L. AND L. L. EXAMINATIONS, examiners for, 60; results of, 107; text-books for, 115.

BANERJEA, REV. K. M., appointed a Member of a Committee to prepare a scheme for the Middle-Class Vernacular Examination, 57; appointed a Member of a Sub-Committee for making selections in Persian, 113; elected one of the representatives of the Faculty of Arts in the Syndicate, 123; letter from, 113.

BAYLEY, MR. E. C., re-appointed Vice-Chancellor; address by, 133.

BEAMES, Mr. J., appointed a Fellow, and attached to the Faculty of Arts, 101.

BROWNING, MR. COLIN, letter from, 8.

BUDGET OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS of the University, 71.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, POONA, principal of, letter from, 60.

CONVOCATION OF THE SENATE, diplomas to be presented at the, 116.

COUPER, SIR G. E. W., BART., appointed a Fellow, and attached to the Faculty of Arts, 101.

CROFT, MR. A. W., appointed a Fellow, and attached to the Faculty of Arts, 101.

DEIGHTON, MR., letter from, 149.

DIPLOMAS to be presented at the Convocation of the Senate, and not to be forwarded by post, 116.

DOBRGA CHURN LAW, BABOO, appointed a Fellow, and attached to the Faculty of Arts, 101.

DUFF MEMORIAL FUND, account of, 184; Duff Scholars for 1872, 89.

DYSON, REV. S., appointed a Fellow, and attached to the Faculty of Arts, 101.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, petition from parents and guardians regarding the abolition of the restriction of age for admission to, rejected, 2; examination in the oriental languages to contain translation from a newspaper or other current literature of the day, 66, 87; publication of selections in English, discontinued, 75; result of, 88; History of India by Mr. Lethbridge and Dr. Pope added as an alternative text-book with Marshman's History of India, 99; examiners for, 117; selections for, 118.

FACULTY OF ARTS, minutes of, 66, 123; president and representatives of, 123.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, minutes of, 11, 128; president and representative of, 128.

FACULTY OF LAW, minutes of, 48, 127; president and representative of, 127.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE, minutes of, 49, 80, 122; president and representative of, 122.

FINK, MR., application from, for admission to the B. L. Examination, rejected, 59.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, result of, 89; changes in the Course for the, 110, 125, 144; examiners for, 117; selections for, 119; amended regulations, 144; recommended for admission to the examinations in Medicine, 156; amended regulations to take effect from December 1873, 156.

GOUR DASS BYSACK, BABOO, appointed a Fellow, and attached to the Faculty of Arts, 101.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, letters from, 159, 160; letters to, 160, 161.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, letters from, 47, 50, 59, 100, 109, 113, 114.

GRAHAM, MR. J., appointed a Fellow, and attached to the Faculty of Law, 101.

GRIFFITH, MR. R., letters from, 24, 45.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, attendance at, recognised, 80.

HOLROYD, CAPTAIN W. R. M., letter from, 21.

HONORS IN ARTS EXAMINATION, result of, 111; selections for, 120.

HUNTER, MR. W. W., appointed a Fellow, and attached to the Faculty of Arts, 101.

HYDE, LIEUT.-COL. H., appointed a Fellow, and attached to the Faculty of Engineering, 101.

ISAAC, MR. J. S., appointed a Fellow, and attached to the Faculty of Engineering, 101.

ISHAN SCHOLARSHIP FUND, account of, 186.

JANAKIBULLUBH SEN, BABOO, presents Rs. 50 for a gold medal to the best passed candidate in Sanskrit at the Entrance Examination of 1871, 69.

JARDINE, REV. R., appointed a Fellow, and attached to the Faculty of Arts, 101.

JARRETT, CAPTAIN H. S., appointed a Fellow, and attached to the Faculty of Arts, 101; appointed a member of a Sub-Committee for making selections in Persian, 113.

KEMPSON, MR, minute by, on the amended regulations, 157.

KING, ASSISTANT SURGEON G., appointed a Fellow, and attached to the Faculty of Medicine, 101.

L. C. E. EXAMINATION, result of, 17; letter on the remuneration for examiners, 17; examiners for, 157.

L. M. S. EXAMINATION, application for admission to, without the Entrance Examination, rejected, 7; fee for admission, 49; result of, 154; first examination in Arts recommended for admission to, 156.

LAHORE, application for constituting, a station for holding B. A. Examination, rejected, 8.

LEES, COLONEL, appointed a member of a Sub-Committee for making selections in Persian, 113.

LEONARD, MR H., elected President of the Faculty of Engineering, and representative in the Syndicate, 128.

LIBRARY FUND account of, 187.

LONDON MISSION SCHOOL, MIRZAPORE, application for affiliation of, 98; affiliated, 109.

LYALL, MR. A. C., appointed a Fellow, and attached to the Faculty of Arts, 101.

M. A. EXAMINATION, result of, 112.

M. B. EXAMINATION, result of, 154.

MACNAMARA, DR. F. N., elected President of the Faculty of Medicine, and representative in the Syndicate, 122.

MACPHERSON, THE HON'BLE A. G., elected President of the Faculty of Law, and representative in the Syndicate, 127.

MARKBY, THE HON'BLE W., elected President of the Faculty of Arts, and one of the representatives in the Syndicate, 123.

MARSHMAN, MR., letter from, 157.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, increased fees for admission to, 49, 87; examiners for, 109.

METROPOLITAN INSTITUTION, application for affiliation of, 109; affiliated, 114.

MIDDLE-CLASS VERNACULAR EXAMINATION, letters on, 8, 21, 24, 52; Committee appointed to prepare a scheme, 57; rules proposed by the Sub-Committee, 61; amendments by the Syndicate, 65; passed by the Senate, 83; no text-books to be appointed for, 114; correspondence regarding the, 148.

MOUAT TESTIMONIAL FUND, establishment of, 149; investments in the, 159.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE, report of the Sub-Committee on the, 28; opinions of educational officers, 75; minute by the Rev. Dr. Mitchell, 75.

NORMAN, THE HON'BLE J. P., resolution on the untimely death of, 58.

PERSIAN, letter for adding—to the list of languages for the University Higher Examinations, 45; adopted, 75; Sub-Committee appointed to make selections for the First Arts and B. A. Examinations, 113; selections in, 150.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIP EXAMINATION, examiners for, 20; result of, 113; value of studentship reduced, 113; account of the fund, 182.

PRIZE BOOKS, purchase of, resolution of the Government of India on, 47.

RAJENDRALALA MITRA, BABOO, appointed an Officiating Member of the Syndicate, 50; letter from, 70.

REGISTRAR, salary of, letter from the Government of India on the increase of, 113.

ROYAL COLLEGE, MAURITIUS, application for the affiliation of, 5.

SENATE, minutes of, 1, 81, 129, 151; additional members of, 101.

SIBLEY, MR. G., appointed a Fellow, and attached to the Faculty of Engineering, 101.

SUTCLIFFE, MR. J., appointed a member of a Committee to prepare a scheme for the Middle-Class Vernacular Examination, 57.

SYNDICATE, minutes of, 4, 19, 50, 58, 69, 81, 100, 111, 143, 154; constitution of, for 1872-73, 189; annual report of, 165.

TAGORE LAW LECTURES, subject of, for 1872, 41.

TAMEEZ KHAN, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, appointed a Fellow, and attached to the Faculty of Medicine, 101.

TENNANT, LIEUT.-COL. J. F., appointed a Fellow, and attached to the Faculty of Engineering, 101.

THACKER SPINK AND CO., offer from, for the sale of University publications in 1872, 98.

VINES, REV. C. E., appointed a Fellow, and attached to the Faculty of Arts, 101.

WILLMOT, MR. E., letter from, 52.

WOODROW, MR. H., appointed a Member of a Committee to prepare a scheme for the Middle-Class Vernacular Examination, 57.

GOVERNMENT HOME DEPT. LIBRARY

MINUTES

OF

THE SENATE

FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.

No. 1.

THE 29TH APRIL.

Present:

THE HON'BLE THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, *in the Chair.*
MR. WOODROW.
THE VEN'BLE ARCHDEACON J. H. PRATT.
MR. ATKINSON.
THE REVD. K. M. BANERJEA.
„ HON'BLE A. G. MACPHERSON.
DR. F. N. MACNAMARA
BABU ROMANATH TAGORE.
MOULOVI ABDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR.
BABU RAJENDRALAL MITRA.
DR. CHUCKERBUTTY.
KUMAR HARENDRA KRISHNA, ROY BAHADOOR.
THE HON'BLE J. P. NORNAN.
BABU JUGGODANANDA MOOKERJEA, ROY BAHADOOR.
„ KHETTER MOHAN CHATTERJEA.
„ PEARY CHAND MITRA.
DR. CHUNDER COOMAR DEY.
MR. N. C. MACNAMARA.
COL. NICOLLS.
DR. PAYNE.
„ EWART.
MR. BLANFORD.
HON'BLE DWARKANATH MITRA.

THE REVD. DR. MURRAY MITCHELL.
„ HON'BLE ONOOCOOL CHUNDER MOOKERJEA.
DR. WALLER.
MR. TAWNEY.
DR. W. J. PALMER.
„ D. B. SMITH.
MR. MARINDIN.
„ COWELL.
„ BELL.
„ THWAYTES.
„ CLARKE.
DR. MAHENDRALALL SIRCAR.
BABU KANAILALL DEY.

1. Read the Annual Report of the Syndicate on the business of the year 1870-71. (Minutes, Vol. XIV, p. 279).

Babu Rajendralal Mitra moved—

That the report be amended by adding the words "including the three Regulations (*a*), (*b*), (*c*)," after the words "this scheme" at page 16.

The amendment was adopted.

The report in its amended form was then adopted.

2. Under Clause 13 of the Syndicate Regulations, the decision of the Syndicate, on the petition from parents and guardians in Calcutta begging that the Entrance Rule of age might be abolished, was brought before the Senate on the requisition of four Members.

It was moved by Babu Peary Chand Mitra, and seconded by Babu Khetter Mohan Chatterjea—

That the words "provided he will be above the age of sixteen years, on 1st March following, and not otherwise," be struck out of Clause 2 of the Entrance Regulations.

The motion was put to the vote and lost.

The Chairman then proposed the following resolution :—

That it be an instruction to the Syndicate to enquire, consider, and report to the Senate whether it is possible to ascertain in a reliable manner the age of the students presenting themselves for examination.

A doubt being expressed whether under the Bye-Laws this resolution could now be submitted to the Senate; the Chairman called upon the meeting to decide the question, and it is now decided that the resolution should now be considered by the Senate.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried.

3. The Senate proceeded to appoint a Registrar.

Mr. Sutcliffe was re-appointed unanimously.

J. SUTCLIFFE,

Registrar.

(Confirmed.)

GEORGE CAMPBELL,

Chairman.

MINUTES

OF

THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.

No. 1.

THE 24TH JUNE.

Present:

MR. ATKINSON, *in the Chair.*
REVD. K. M. BANERJEA.
DR. EWART.
HON'BLE A. G. MACPHERSON.
REVD. DR. MURRAY MITCHELL.

4. Read letter No. 151 of 15th April, from the Government of India, stating that His Excellency the Viceroy had re-appointed Mr. E. C. Bayley, C. S. I., to be Vice-Chancellor from the 22nd instant.

ORDERED :—

To be recorded.

5. Read proceedings of the annual meeting of the Senate on the 29th April. (Minutes, Vol. XV, para. I).

With reference to the following resolution of the Senate :—

That it be an instruction to the Syndicate to enquire, consider, and report to the Senate whether it is possible to ascertain,

in a reliable manner, the age of the students presenting themselves for examination.

The Syndicate recorded the following remarks :—

The Government of India, in a letter No. 3691 of June 1870, drew the attention of the University to a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, in which His Grace requested that, before admission to the University, candidates should be called upon to furnish clear proof of having attained the prescribed age, and directed the Syndicate to report the steps taken to carry out this instruction.

The Syndicate reported on 30th July that the question would receive their consideration, but that in the absence of any system of compulsory registration of births, there were difficulties in furnishing a clear proof of age, which they did not then see how to surmount. In considering this resolution of the Senate, the same difficulties present themselves to the Syndicate. There is indeed in the case of almost every student a horoscope recording the date of his birth; yet it is also possible to produce false horoscopes which cannot be set aside without very minute investigation. Therefore though it may be possible to decide the date of a student's birth, yet this cannot be done without an amount of labor which in the case of students entering the University to the number of about 2,000 is equivalent to a practical impossibility.

6. Read an application from the Rector of the Royal College, Mauritius, for the affiliation of that Institution.

ORDERED :—

That the application be brought up for consideration after the receipt of further information from the Rector which the Registrar has asked for.

7. The Registrar reported that he had made further investment on account of the Library and Ishan Funds as per following memorandum :—

1871. LIBRARY FUND.

April 17th	6-4 per cent. No. 019647/019333 of 1854 55 for Rs					500	0	0			
	Interest from 31st December 1870 to 17th April 1871, being 3 months 17 days, at 4 per cent. .	5	15	1							
	Less Income-tax at 2 pie per Rupee	0	1	0							
						5	14	1			
	Less discount on ditto at Rs. 2 per cent					505	14	1			
						10	1	10			
						495	14	5			
	Commission on purchase at ans. 4 per cent.					1	4	0			
									497	0	3

ISHAN FUND.

	6-4 per cent. No 019646/019333 of 1854-55 for Rs					500	0	0			
	Interest from 31st December 1870 to 17th April 1871, being 3 months 17 days, at 4 per cent. ...	5	15	1							
	Less Income-tax at 2 pie per Rupee ...	0	1	0							
						5	14	1			
	Less discount on ditto at Rs. 2 per cent.					505	14	1			
						10	1	10			
						495	12	3			
	Commission on purchase at ans 4 per cent.					1	4	0			
									497	0	3
									994	0	6

ORDERED—

That the investments be approved.

8. Read letter from the Reverend Mr. Thomas, asking to be allowed to present himself at the L. M. S. Examination without having passed the Entrance Examination.

ORDERED—

That a reply be sent to Mr. Thomas stating that the Syndicate are unable to comply with his request.

9. Read an application from Nilmadhab Dé for permission, under the circumstances set forth in his letter, to present himself for examination at the next Examination for Honors.

ORDERED—

That the application be granted.

10. Read a letter from Mr. Watts, Principal of Victoria College, Agra, proposing certain changes in the standards of the University Examinations in Arts.

ORDERED—

That Mr. Watts' proposal be brought up for consideration with the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider the best way of introducing the study of natural and physical science into schools and colleges.

11. Read letter from the Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, forwarding copy of a letter from Dr. Leitner, begging that Lahore may be constituted a station for holding an examination for the degree of B. A.

ORDERED—

That a reply be sent to Captain Holroyd stating that the Syndicate do not think the time has yet come for appoint-

ing a second station in the north of India at which B. A. Examination may be held.

12. Read the following letter from Mr. Browning, proposing a scheme for the Middle Class Vernacular Examination :—

From C. BROWNING, ESQ., M. A., *Director of Public Instruction, Oudh, to* J. SUTCLIFFE, ESQ., *Registrar, Calcutta University,—(No.* 403, *dated Lucknow, the* 2*nd May* 1871*).*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 101, dated 17th ultimo, forwarding certain resolutions passed by the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, and requesting my co-operation in framing regulations for the conduct of Vernacular Middle Class Examinations.

2. A series of rules are appended, that, in compliance with the wish of the Syndicate, I have ventured to frame. It will be seen that it is proposed to make certain subjects compulsory, whilst others may be selected at the option of the candidate. Amongst the voluntary subjects are placed Persian, Sanscrit, Arabic, and Natural Philosophy. The last-mentioned subject should, I think, be compulsory, so soon as proper text-books have been provided. I would also add for the present to the optional subjects an elementary acquaintance with Chemistry; but I know of no chemical text-book in the Vernacular, and the nomenclature requires to be settled. The University would confer a great boon if they offered a reward for the best Vernacular Natural Philosophy and Chemical text-books, and laid down certain rules regarding the nomenclature to be adopted. In Natural Philosophy there are already sufficiently familiar terms, but in Chemistry none in the Vernaculars that are sufficiently known, or even in use amongst experts. I would introduce English names for all substances with which natives are not familiar, such as oxygen, hydrogen, platinum, bromine, &c., and would retain the native names for gold, silver, iron, sulphur, &c. Whenever an English term is used, the Sanscrit or Arabic name

derived; as is often the English name, from the properties of the subject considered, should be given either in the margin or in the appendix. But perhaps I am wandering from the question; I merely mention the matter to shew why at this time Chemistry is not introduced even amongst the voluntary subjects of examination.

3. There does not seem much to say regarding the standards of examination beyond what is already contained in the draft of the proposed rules. One-third marks in each of the compulsory subjects might be required to pass each candidate. In each vernacular language there might be two papers; the one paper somewhat general in its nature, and containing questions on Grammar, and the second paper designed to test each candidate's power of composition, both in prose and poetry (the latter to be optional). Any mistakes in spelling in the composition-paper should be fatal to success.

4. It will be seen that Marathi is omitted from the subjects of examination. But if the suggestion of appointing Examiners for each province be adopted, then *that* language may also be introduced.

5. It is proposed that Examiners be appointed for each province, because it is believed that otherwise the work of each Examiner will be very laborious. If the Entrance Examination number its examinees by thousands, we may almost say, what may not be expected from the Middle Class Examinations? It will certainly be the aim of each Middle Class Vernacular Schoolmaster to pass as many boys as he can for these Middle Class Examinations, and many pupils studying for matriculation will also desire to pass. Indeed each middle class *passed* student might be exempted from the vernacular paper, should he proceed to his Entrance Examination. Only in that case for such pupils there would have to be a paper of translation from English into the Vernacular and from Vernacular into English. Indeed, such a paper might now be

given, and long passages for translation be excluded from the Vernacular Matriculation or Entrance Examination paper. In Oudh the number of candidates able to pass an examination of the nature proposed would be some 450, but it is not possible to say whether this number would present themselves. The people are poor, and the fee (Rs. 2), small though it be, would be a consideration that would deter many.

6. It is suggested that there should be two Examiners for each subject, of whom *one* may be a graduate of some European University, or engaged in tuition, as the Native gentlemen selected as Examiners will require guidance.

7. Regarding the remuneration to Examiners, I can hardly offer any opinion. This might, for the first examination, be left an open question. That is, for the first examination each province might recommend its own Examiners, and such Examiners might be informed that the fees received from the examinees, after setting aside one-fifth (20 per cent.) for the University chest, would be divided as the Director, Public Instruction, thought fit. Thus, in Oudh, supposing there were 350 candidates, and say 12 Examiners, each Examiner would receive for looking over 350 papers about Rs. 50. This would be sufficient for the first examination at least. After the first examination, the University would be in a position to say what fees would in future be derived from such examinations, and might fix the remuneration accordingly. Already in Oudh written school examinations are held yearly, and no Examiner received last year more than Rs. 80 or less than Rs. 25. In suggesting this arrangement, I must confess I have been guided rather by the desire to make these Middle Class Examinations self-supporting, than by the consideration of the practicability of obtaining good men on such small remuneration. Perhaps in the first examination the post of Examiner might be honorary.

8. It is suggested that each centre of examination be any town where there is a high school. In Oudh we have School

Committees. The Head Master of each high school is *ex-officio* Secretary to each Committee, and perfectly suitable arrangements could be made for the examination of the candidates. Masters would not usually examine their own pupils, so the fear of help being given would be lessened.

9. The time proposed for the examination is the first Monday in October. But if Examiners are appointed for each province, the time for the examination might be fixed by such Examiners in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction, and the dates and places of examination duly published in the local Gazette.

10. The candidates might be of any age. An adult would not usually care to pass such an examination, and if he did present himself, there could be no harm. Boys of tender years will be precluded by the severity of the test. In fact, by increasing the severity of the test, the age of the candidates might be extended to the extreme limit of intellectual and manly vigour—of course no such course would ever be adopted. But, nevertheless, the test proposed would be sufficiently severe to exclude very young boys, and therefore I do not propose any rule regarding age. Such rules are in this country easily evaded, and are of no practical benefit either to the University or to the candidate.

11. The passed candidates might be divided into two classes, and both classes might be arranged alphabetically. For the 1st class, anything over $\frac{2}{3}$rds of the total number of marks might qualify. And, as is suggested in para. 3, all obtaining less than $\frac{1}{3}$rd marks in *each* compulsory subject might be rejected.

12. The nature of the certificate to be awarded is attached to this note.

13. In Oudh there are at least, as before mentioned, 450 students who might appear. I hesitate to say how many would appear, but if every high school were made a centre of examination, if the fee did not exceed Rs. 2, probably 350 candidates

would present themselves for examination. The first examination might be held next October—"Twelve months."

University Middle Class Examination, India.

1. These examinations shall take place every year on the first Monday of October.

2. Examiners for each province will, in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction, be selected by the Senate of the Calcutta University. There will be two Examiners for each subject, one of whom shall, when practicable, be a graduate of some European University, or engaged in tuition, and the second shall be a Native gentleman of learning. The joint Examiners must always be residents of the same place, as it will be necessary for them to confer regarding the questions to be given, the marks to be awarded for each question, and the valuation of the papers submitted.

3. All towns in which there may be either a college or high school will be centres of examination.

4. Each candidate for admission to the Middle Class Examination shall send his application and a fee of Rs. 2 in the form A given below. The application must be sent through the Head Master of the high school where the candidate proposes to present himself for examination. The application must be sent at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

5. If any candidate withdraw from the examination or fail to pass, the fee will not be returned.

6. The examination shall be conducted by means of printed (lithographed) questions.

7. During the examination at least two Members of the Local Committee of Education shall visit the high school where the examination is held, and shall see that the arrangements are

fitting, and that the examinees are unable to communicate with each other. A statement to this effect shall be signed by the two Members of the Local Committee, as well as by the Head Master of the high school in which the examination is held.

8. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—

A.—Language.

(1).—The Bengali Language and Grammar.
(2).—The Hindi " "
(3).—The Uryah " "
(4).—The Urdu " "
(5).—The Persian " "
(6).—Arabic.—The text-books and Grammar prescribed for the Entrance Examination.
(7).—Sanscrit.—Ditto ditto.

Numbers 5, 6, 7 are optional, but each candidate must select one or other of the first four named vernaculars.

B.—Mathematics (Pure).

(1).—*Arithmetic.*—The ordinary rules, vulgar and decimal fractions extraction of square and cube roots.
(2).—*Algebra.*—Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. Arithmetical and geometrical progressions, simple equations.
(3).—*Geometry.*—The first two books of Euclid.

C.—Natural Philosophy.

Mechanics.—(I).—Composition and resolution of forces.
(II).—Simple machines, ratio of the power and weight.
(III).—Centre of gravity.
(IV).—General laws of motion.
(V).—Law of the motion of falling bodies.
(VI).—Description of high and low pressure steam-engines.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

(I).—Pressure of liquids and gases.
(II).—Specific gravity.
(III).—The barometer, siphon,—common-pump, forcing-pump, and the air-pump.

Acoustics.—(I).—Nature of sound.
(II).—Mode and rate of propagation of sound.
(III).—Musical tones.

Optics.—(1).—Laws of reflexion and refraction.
(2).—Formation of images by lenses.
(3).—Telescopes, microscopes and the rainbow.

D.—General knowledge.

(I).—History of India.
(II).—Geography.—A general knowledge of the geography of the world and a more particular acquaintance with the geography of India.

9. Candidates will not be approved by the Examiners unless they show a competent knowledge in *each* of the following subjects :—

(1).—The Hindi, Bengali, Uryah, or Urdu languages and grammars—only one language need be taken up by each candidate.
(2).—Mathematics.
(3).—History and geography.

The subjects that are at present optional, are—

(1).—Natural Philosophy.
(2).—The Persian language and grammar.
(3).—Arabic, as in the Entrance Course.
(4).—Sanscrit, as in the Entrance Course.

FORM A.

THE REGISTRAR OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Dated

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Middle Class Examination of the Calcutta University.

The Entrance fee of Rs. 2, and the particulars regarding which information is necessary, are sent through the Head Master

of the high school, where I propose to present myself for examination.

I am, &c.

Forwarded through the Head Master. High School.

Particulars to be stated by the Candidate.

Name.
Age.
Caste.
Where educated.
Present position (at school) or occupation.
Town or village where resident. Pergunnah, Tehsil, Zillah.
Name of father or guardian.
Where to be examined.

Languages selected—
Bengali.
Uryah.
Urdu.
Hindi
Marathi.

Optional subjects selected—
Sanscrit.
Arabic.
Persian.
Natural Philosophy.

N. B.—When more than two languages are selected, the candidate must state which is his mother-tongue, as the other papers will be answered in *that* language.

PROPOSED FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

Middle Class Examination Certificate, Calcutta University.

This is to certify that _____
Name _____
Age _____
Race _____
Residence _____

was examined at _____
on the _____ in the subjects below noted, and that he was placed in the _____ Division, and that his proficiency was as follows :—

	Maximum marks.	Marks obtained.
LANGUAGE, (A).		
1.—Bengali Language and Grammar		
2.—Uryah " " ...		
3.—Hindi " " ...		
4.—Urdu " " ...		
5.—Persian " " ...		
6.—Elementary Arabic " ...		
7.—Elementary Sanscrit " ...		
PURE MATHEMATICS, (B).		
1.—Arithmetic		
2.—Algebra, to simple equations, including progressions ...		
3.—Euclid, Books I and II ...		
MIXED MATHEMATICS, (C).		
Natural Philosophy		
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, (D).		
1.—History of India		
2.—Geography of the World ...		
TOTAL ...		

Dated *Signed*

ORDERED—

That Mr. Browning's scheme be brought up for consideration after replies have been received from the Directors in other provinces.

13. The Examiners for a Licence in Civil Engineering reported that the following students had attained the standard laid down:—

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Kálísankar Chattopádhyáy.

Rákháldás Chattopádhyáy.

ORDERED—

That the names of the successful candidates be published in the Gazette.

14. Read letter from Mr. Locke pointing out the inadequacy of the fee for examining in Drawing for the L. C. E. Examination.

ORDERED—

That Mr. Locke be informed that the Syndicate regret the funds at their disposal do not permit of any present increase in the fee of the Examiner in Drawing.

(Confirmed.) J. SUTCLIFFE,

W. S. ATKINSON, *Registrar.*

Chairman.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.

No. 1.

(In Circulation.)

15. Colonel Nicolls, the President of the Faculty and Representative in the Syndicate, having left India, it has become necessary to elect another President and Representative for the rest of the year.

Proposed by Mr. Atkinson and seconded by Mr. Sutcliffe—

That Mr. Leonard be elected President and Representative of the Faculty in the Syndicate for the rest of the year 1871-72.

Carried.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.

No. 2.

THE 5TH AUGUST.

Present:

MR. ATKINSON, *in the Chair.*

REVEREND K. M. BANERJEA.

HON'BLE A. G. MACPHERSON.

DR. EWART.

REVEREND DR. MURRAY MITCHELL.

16. Mr. Atkinson requested that it be placed on record, that at the meeting of the Syndicate on the 1st April the following amendment to resolution (C) was proposed by the Reverend Dr. Murray Mitchell and seconded by himself, and being put to the vote was lost:—

> That a Committee of the Senate be established at Allahabad for the purpose of consultation and of advising the Senate in all matters relating to the North-Western Provinces.

17. Read letter from the Tagore Professor of Law, proposing that the subject for the Law lectures of 1872 be—

The History and Constitution of the Courts and Legislatures in India.

ORDERED—

That the proposal be referred to the Faculty of Law.

18. The Registrar submitted applications from the following graduates for admission to the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination of 1872 :—

1.	Kartikchandra Mitra	... English, Sanskrit, History and Philosophy.
2.	Lakshmisankar Misra	... English, Philosophy, Pure Mathematics and Mixed Mathematics.
3.	Girijabhusan Mukhopádhyáy	... English, History and Political, and Philosophy.
4.	Jogendronath Chaudhuri	... English, History and Philosophy.
5.	E. Younan	... History, Philosophy and Physics.
6.	Bireswar Chattopádhyáy	... English, Sanskrit, History and Moral Science.

ORDERED—

That the applications be registered and the following gentlemen appointed to conduct the examination :—

Reverend Dr. Murray Mitchell	... English.
Reverend K. M. Banerjea	... Sanskrit.
Mr. Lethbridge	... History and Political Economy.
Reverend Mr. Don	... Philosophy.
Mr. Woodrow	... Pure Mathematics.
Mr. Willson	... Mixed Mathematics.
Mr. Blanford	... Physics.

19. Read the following letters from the Directors of Public Instruction of the Punjab and North-Western Provinces on the question of establishing Middle Class Examination in the Vernaculars :—

From CAPTAIN W. R M. HOLROYD, *Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No.* 328, *dated Lahore, the June* 1871.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 100, dated 17th April 1871, and to reply to your several questions :—

(1). The subjects and standards of examination suitable for the Punjab are detailed below. Urdu should be the medium of examination for all subjects in this province :—

Urdu.—Reading a passage from any book of ordinary difficulty, and a passage from a newspaper.

Grammar.

Dictation in the Persian character.

Composition (the subject and principal heads being given).

Penmanship.

Persian.—Grammar.

Translation into Urdu of (1), passages from books of equal difficulty with the An wár-i-suhaili and Dèwán-i-sa'dí; (2), paper of idiomatic sentences.

Translation into Persian of similar papers in Urdu.

Arithmetic.—Including vulgar and decimal fractions, proportion, practice, interest, discount, and profit and loss.

Geography.—General knowledge of Geography, more particular knowledge of Geography of India.

History.—Text book to be fixed by University. Waqiát-i-Hind now used in the Punjab.

Mathematics.—Euclid, four Books with deductions, Algebra to simple equations.

(2). This examination should be held at the same time as the Entrance Examination, at places where there is a zillah school. If considered *necessary* by the University, the number of places where the examination is to be held might be reduced to twelve.

(3). The examination should be superintended by the Head Master of the zillah school, who cannot be supposed to have any interest in the result.

(4). The Examiners should be selected by the Syndicate. They should be gentlemen whose position will inspire the same confidence that is felt in the examinations of College students. Their remuneration should be paid from the fees. The *vivâ voce* examination in reading the vernacular might be conducted by the Head Masters of zillah schools.

(5). The fee for admission to the examination should be eventually Rs. 4, but it would probably be advisable to make it Rs. 2 in the first instance.

(6). Every candidate should have completed his thirteenth year by 1st April following the examination.

(7). In order to pass, a candidate should be required to gain, in the aggregate, at least 150 marks, 100 being the maximum number in each subject. He should obtain also 30 per cent. of the maximum number of marks in at least one language and one other subject. No marks falling below 30 per cent. in any subject should be allowed to count. Candidates who obtain 250 marks should be placed in the first division, those who gain 200 in the second, and the remainder in the third.

(8). The certificate should show that the student to whom it is granted has passed the Middle School Examination, and the subjects in which he has passed should be stated.

(9). If the first examination were held in 1872, and due notice were given, there would probably be not less than 100 candidate in the Punjab, and the number would be likely to

increase greatly in the course of a few years, more especially if it were generally understood that the certificate of the University would be of advantage in the search for employment.

2. The above scheme of examination corresponds with the Punjab Middle School Examination for Anglo-Vernacular students; Euclid and Algebra having been substituted for English.*(a)* The Middle School Examination will be open this year to students of Vernacular Schools, but it would doubtless carry more weight, if it were conducted by the University, and it would afford a good opportunity of comparing the attainments of our students and those of other provinces.

3. The scheme proposed might be easily made applicable to other provinces, as no particular books are laid down, and though the boys of Punjab schools would get full credit for Persian, others, who had learnt no language but their own, would be able to pass if they showed superior proficiency in the remaining subjects. Arabic and Sanskrit and other subjects could be introduced into the examination if the state of education in any of the provinces concerned should render such an arrangement desirable.

P. S.—I should add that this letter has been written without reference to the possible operations of the Punjab University College. If the Senate of that Institution should think fit to hold an examination for students of Middle Class Vernacular Schools, such a measure might reduce the number of candidates for the Middle School Examination of the Calcutta University.

W. R. M. HOLROYD,
Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

(a) 1.—The following is the standard in English :—

Translation into Urdu in the Persian character of (1) a moderately easy passage from any English book of ordinary difficulty ; (2), passage from a newspaper on a subject likely to be easily understood ; (3), paper of sentences (intended specially to test the candidates' knowledge of the use of the tense of the English verb, in which even College students are very deficient).

2.—Translation into English of similar papers in the Urdu character.

3.—Paper on Grammar and Idiom.

4.—Penmanship.

From R. GRIFFITH, ESQ., *Offg. Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, to the Registrar, Calcutta University,—No.* 794, *dated Nynee Tal, the* 14*th July* 1871.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 99, dated the 17th April 1871.

2. It is, I think, generally admitted that the Calcutta University, as at present constituted, does not and cannot produce any very sensible effect on the mass of the population of these provinces. The number of candidates for the Entrance Examination is year by year increasing, our college classes are better filled than they were, and our students are aspiring not unsuccessfully to the higher honours of the University, but still the effect produced upon the masses is as yet infinitesimally small. The higher education of those who are able and willing to avail themselves of the opportunities offered is not neglected: but the great want of the country is a sound education conveyed through the medium of the vernaculars. The Government is doing all in its power to supply this want, and the education given in our lower class schools is not unappreciated by the people.

3. What the University Examinations have done for the higher English education of the few, the middle class examinations which it is now proposed to establish, will do for the vernacular education of the many. Teachers and students will be stimulated and encouraged, and the progress that is being made in vernacular education will be measured and tested by one uniform standard.

My opinion on the points to which your letter calls especial attention regarding rules and regulations for the conduct of the proposed examinations, is as follows:—

(1). There might be two standards of examination, the Lower and the Higher. The subjects of the former might be—

Grammar.—Hindi or Urdu.

Literature.—Selections from the best authors in Hindi and Urdu, both prose and verse. Baboo Sivaprasad's Hindi Selections and the

University's Urdu Entrance Course might be adopted pending the preparation of special text-books for this examination. A thorough knowledge of the subjects should be required, as well of the matter as the language. A piece from some author not included in the text-book should also be given for explanation, to test the candidate's genuine knowledge of the language apart from cramming, and a simple letter or essay on some familiar subject should also be required.

History.—Elementary History of India, as treated in Baboo Sivaprasad's books now in use in the schools of these provinces. England as connected with India—A text-book to be prepared on Anglo-Indian History. Outlines of Histories of Greece and Rome, as given in *Landmarks of Ancient History.* Text-book to be prepared.

Geography.—India. Outlines of General Geography.

Mathematics.—Euclid, Books I and II, Algebra, Simple Equations, Arithmetic.

For the Higher Standard in addition to these subjects, might be required—

An elementary knowledge of Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian Grammar; some acquaintance with the general history of England, the 3rd and 4th books of Euclid, Quadratic Equations, the elements of Logic and Natural Philosophy.

(2). As regards place and time of examination, I am of opinion that candidates should not be compelled to travel to a great distance, and I think the examination should be held in the sudder station of each district. About the middle of December would, I think, be the most convenient time.

(3). The District Educational Committees might be requested to superintend the examinations. One English and two Indian members should be present, beside the Principal, Superintendent, or Head Master of the College, High, or Zillah School in which the examination is held.

(4). The Examiners should be Members of Educational Committees or any competent scholars who have not been actually

engaged in the tuition of the candidates. They should be selected by the Inspectors and approved by the Director of Public Instruction.

Each Examiner should send his list of examinees, with the marks he has assigned, and a very brief report, to the Director of Public Instruction, by whom a statement in English, showing the names of candidates, their schools and districts, with the names of the Head Masters of the several schools, and the marks gained by each candidate in each subject, should be forwarded to the Registrar of the University. The Examiners may be remunerated, if they require remuneration, from the fees paid by the candidates. The amount should depend upon the number of examinees and be proportionate to the work done. About five Examiners would be required at first, one for grammar, literature, and composition, one for history and geography, and one for mathematics. Each might receive from 8 to 12 annas for each examinee.

(5). Each candidate might be required to pay a fee of Rs. 5 for the Lower Standard, and Rs. 7 for the Higher.

(6). The age for the Lower Standard should be within the limits of 15 and 20 years. For the Higher it might be extended to 22. After two years these limits might be reduced to 18 and 20 years respectively.

(7). The successful candidates should be arranged, in order of merit, in two classes; those who obtain 60 per cent. in the aggregate to be placed in the 1st class, and those who obtain 40 per cent. in the second; no candidate being allowed to pass who obtains less than 33 per cent. in any subject.

(8). I think that a certificate, like that of the University Entrance Examination, in English, Hindi, and Urdu, that the candidate has passed the Vernacular Examination of the University, with mention of standard, class and place, will be sufficient. I would not recommend that successful candidates be formally entitled to style themselves Munshis or Pandits with or without

honorific appendages. I do not think that such titles thus conferred would be valued by the recipients or respected by their countrymen. English additions like the A. A. of the Middle Class Examinations would be obviously out of place. In order to enhance the value of these certificates, the Government might be moved to instruct officials to give a preference, *cæteris paribus*, to certificated candidates for employment. Employment under the Government is, it must be allowed, the chief end and aim of the great majority of our students. With this object they enter our schools, and education is at present valued chiefly in proportion as it advances this great object of their lives.

(9). I am almost unwilling to hazard an opinion as to the probable number of candidates that will appear for these examinations. They will come chiefly from our Tahsili Schools, and I do not think the number in the first year is likely to exceed 200 in the whole of the North-Western Provinces. A fee which will appear considerable must be paid, and this alone will be to many an insuperable bar. But after a couple of years, especially if the certificates are found to open the door to appointments, I have no doubt that the number of candidates will rapidly increase, and within no distant period will reach a thousand. At first, I think, all candidates who can pay the fee may be admitted to the examination; before long I hope it will be necessary to limit the number by requiring from the masters of schools or the Deputy Inspectors certificates that the candidates have a reasonable chance of passing.

The first examination might, I think, be held at the end of the year 1872, if the plan can be arranged and notices issued before the end of the present year. Less than a year's notice will hardly be sufficient, and even this time will be too short if new text-books have to be prepared. In these provinces, however, we are already provided with nearly if not all the books that will be required.

In conclusion, I beg leave to observe that I have for the present mainly confined myself to a brief statement of my views regarding the regulations that might be adopted for examinations of the Lower Standard. For a higher examination, our students in vernacular schools are not yet sufficiently advanced, and some considerable time will be required for the preparation of additional text-books. I shall do myself the honor to address you hereafter on the subject of this higher examination, and it is probable that increased experience may lead me to modify some of the opinions that I have already expressed.

ORDERED—

That the letters be brought up for consideration after replies have been received from the Directors of Bengal and the Central Provinces.

20. Read letter from Mr. Blanford forwarding the following Report of the Committee appointed to report on the best mode of introducing the study of Natural and Physical Science into Schools and Colleges in India :—

Report of a Committee appointed by the Syndicate to report on the best mode of introducing the study of Natural and Physical Science into Schools and Colleges in India.

In responding to the request of the Syndicate to draw up a scheme for the introduction of Natural and Physical Science into Schools and Colleges in India, the Committee have endeavoured to fulfil two fundamental conditions. The first and most essential is that the execution of the scheme shall be *practicable;* the second, which is only second in importance, is that it shall involve teaching of a *practical* character, that it shall inculcate a knowledge of things in contradistinction to mere book knowledge, and that it shall be directed to developing and training the powers of observation rather than those of mere memory.

The Committee are fully aware that most of the difficulties that will have to be met in carrying out the scheme now proposed will be owing to the enforced observance of this latter condition; but they hold that these difficulties must be met and overcome, at whatever cost of exertion and pecuniary outlay, if the teaching in Physical Science is to fulfil its main object and is not to degenerate into a mere art of reproducing words and phrases which in the learner's mind are not clearly associated with their appropriate external objects.

In selecting the subjects of examination, the Committee have, as far as possible, given preference to those which can be illustrated by experiment in the class-room; or the materials of which, as in the case of plants, are easily procurable; or which, finally, can be treated with especial reference to India.

It has been considered of more importance to bring the objective character of the Sciences *home* to the students' minds than to adhere to a logical sequence of subjects, and hence the scheme may seem to be fragmentary and unsymmetrical if regarded as a course of Natural and Physical Science. Several subjects that would find their place in such a course have been altogether omitted from the Committee's scheme, since their teaching is not compatible with one or other of the two fundamental conditions already specified. Dynamics, for example, is omitted owing to the difficulty of its elementary conceptions, and because the experiments which are required to render these clear are difficult to carry out; and frictional electricity is omitted from the school course in consideration of the difficulty attending its experimental illustration in the Lower Provinces during the greater part of the year, owing to the dampness of the climate.

One of the subjects which it is proposed to introduce may, at first sight, seem somewhat foreign to the purpose. The art of drawing, it may be objected, is no part of either Natural or Physical Science; and its introduction into the general course for the

Arts degree may seem to be an innovation beyond what was contemplated in the appointment of the Committee. It seems desirable, therefore, to state the reasons which have influenced the Committee in making this subject an integral part of their scheme.

To prevent misconception, it must be stated at the outset that it is proposed to limit the teaching under this head to the representation in outline of simple forms, *viz.*, geometrical drawing, with the projection of simple objects, and free hand drawing in outline. It has been premised that one of the principle objects of the scheme is to ensure the cultivation of the observing faculty, and as regards the observation of form and proportion, no subject of instruction appears so well fitted for the purpose as the practice of elementary drawing in outline. Any naturalist will readily bear witness to the truth of this; and, in a recent writing, the Astronomer, Mr. T. W. Webb, expresses his regret that a certain amount of artistic skill is not considered absolutely necessary in a liberal education, and argues that the advantage and pleasure derivable from it in after-life are so obvious that time now spent in mastering other subjects might be better expended in acquiring the most useful art of design. Another most important advantage of this kind of instruction is that it greatly facilitates all conceptions relating to space. In teaching mathematics to Bengali students, the greatest difficulty has been experienced in getting them to comprehend the most elementary propositions concerning lines out of one plane. They cannot see that a circle projects into an ellipse, or that when a rectangular box is drawn in perspective, all the angles at one corner of it are not projected into right angles. For these and similar prejudices of the mind, a practical knowledge of perspective affords a simple and valuable corrective. As an auxiliary, therefore, to the teaching of science, drawing must be conceded to have a very high value, and it is as an auxiliary that it claims a place in the present scheme. Of the importance of drawing in general education, of the additional power of describing objects or conceptions which it confers on those

who possess it even in a very moderate degree, it is unnecessary here to speak; but such considerations may be allowed due weight in estimating its claims to be admitted into a course of liberal education. As a preparation for Practical Geometry, it is proposed to require a knowledge of the Sixth Book of Euclid in the Entrance Examination.

The Committee are aware that in all steps of this kind and extent in education a difficulty that stands on the threshold is the provision of teachers. For drawing, the Committee have ascertained from Mr. Locke that teachers can at once be supplied for the colleges, and therefore in a few years it will be easy to supply teachers for the schools, and the teaching of drawing might commence at an earlier stage of the educational course than is now proposed. In like manner there will be little difficulty in procuring teachers of the rank of Assistant Professors for Botany, Physics, &c., in the course of a year or two, even if not at present. With respect to the school teaching in Experimental Physics, it would be necessary to bring the Head or Second Master of each zillah school to Calcutta for a month or possibly more in the cold weather, when Mr. Woodrow will undertake that they shall be taught to manipulate the apparatus which it is proposed to supply to the zillah schools. These men on their return will exhibit to the schools, and there will then be little further trouble, since none of the Junior Masters who hope to rise to a Head Mastership will omit to qualify as experimental lecturers.

It is, however, hardly to be expected that men entirely unacquainted with the manipulation of the apparatus should acquire in all cases the requisite skill in the course of the one or two months' instruction which they would receive in company with many others; and it may therefore be advisable at first to supplement this instruction by employing trained teachers of science, who should visit the principal schools and instruct both the Masters and their classes in the experimental part of the science teaching.

In the minor aided schools, it is possible, nay probable, that in spite of all precaution to render the teaching practical, considerations of economy may operate to prevent the attainment of this object, and endeavours will be made to train the boys up to the Entrance Standard by the sole aid of some cram-book. But the Committee hope and believe that this will never be more than partially the case. Experiments in Magnetism, Electro-magnetism, and similar subjects are known to be most fascinating to the acute Bengalis (young and old), and even a glass pump or siphon attracts the close interest of an uneducated coolie. It will lie with the School Inspectors to see that in the zillah schools the apparatus is kept in workable condition and used for the purpose of instruction; but the inherent attractiveness of Experimental Physics will be the best guarantee that wherever the means of experiment can be procured the objects of the Committee will be carried out. It may be possible to arrange in the better zillah schools that a zealous Head Master who proves a good lecturer may exhibit not only to the upper classes of his school, but to the parents and friends, with good results.

With regard to the practicability of this part of the scheme, it may be mentioned that Mr. Woodrow has consulted some of his most experienced Deputy Inspectors, and Mr. Clarke has consulted the Deputy Inspector of Schools in Dacca, and these gentlemen are of decided opinion that what is proposed by the Committee can at once be carried out in the schools.

In preparing this scheme, the Committee have taken care that the subjects are such as can be examined in. As regards drawing, Mr. Locke has fully satisfied the Committee on this head. With respect to Botany, there may be at first a little trouble in carrying out the practical (that is the most valuable) part of the examination. The Committee believe, however, that though there may be at first some little expense incurred in deputing qualified Examiners to the more remote centres at which the First Arts

Examinations are held, in order to see that proper specimens are supplied to the exaninees, yet any such difficulty will speedily diminish and disappear.

The introduction of a number of new subjects into the Arts' course will necessitate a considerable modification of the course as at present laid down; either the removal of certain subjects now compulsory to the category of optional subjects or else their entire exclusion.

It would be to exceed the legitimate functions of the Committee were they to recommend the exclusion of any subject which is foreign to the class with which they have especially to deal; but they feel that the question is one which they cannot entirely ignore, since the practicability of their own proposals depends upon its being satisfactorily solved. With regard to the Entrance Examination indeed, it appears from the facts recently laid before the Senate that some additions may be made to the present course with advantage, since it is stated by those well qualified to speak to the facts that the present course is insufficient to occupy many of the candidates up to the age of admission to the examination. But such is not the case with the course for the First Arts and the Degree Examinations, and it is necessary therefore to consider what modifications can be made in these, so as to admit of an increase in the Natural and Physical Science Department of the course.

Assuming, then, that it is not desirable to strike out any of the subjects at present included in the course, there remain two alternatives, either of which will allow of the introduction of Physical Science subjects to the extent now proposed. The one is to make all the subjects (except English) which are now compulsory, as well as the present optional subjects, *optional but not alternative* subjects of examination, bearing marks, of which a certain minimum total would be required for the degree; and in order to provide against superficiality, to deduct a certain fixed number

from the papers on each subject, as is the practice in the examinations for the Indian Civil Service. This would admit of, though it would not compel, a large introduction of Physical Science; and since it would release students from the necessity of passing in some of the present subjects of examination, it would doubtless tend practically to a considerable extension of Natural and Physical Science in the Colleges. The other alternative is to make these sciences compulsory and to remove one or more of the present obligatory subjects, for instance, Mental and Moral Science, to the optional list. This plan will probably recommend itself to the Senate as being most effectual to the present object and as involving the least interference with the present system.

The science course which the Committee have resolved to recommend on the grounds now specified as the most practicable and best adapted to the end in view, is the following :—

A.—For the Entrance Examination, it is proposed to add to the present list of subjects—

1.—The 6th Book of Euclid.

2.—The answers to a schedule of questions (Appendix A) on a set of boxes of apparatus* by Ladd, Griffin, and other instrument-makers, illustrating Experimental Statics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Heat, Magnetism, and Electro-magnetism.

B.—The following subjects to be introduced for the First Arts Examination :—

1.—Drawing. Stage I of the Government School of Arts' course, *viz.*, Elementary Linear Drawing,—(*a*) By aid of instruments (Practical Geometry) ; (*b*) Free hand outlines of simple rigid forms from the flat, *i. e.*, from copies or flat examples.

* A set of these may be seen at the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

2.—Physical Geography of India, and one of the following according to option—

3(*a*).—Botany according to Appendix B.

3(*b*).—Elementary Chemistry according to the schedule extracted from the London University Examination for Women in 1869, omitting the section on Heat (Appendix C.)

C.—In the course for the Degree—

1.—Drawing, *viz.*, a portion of Stage IV of the School of Arts course. (*a*) Higher Practical Geometry; the use of Scales and other Mathematical Instruments. (*b*) Projection, orthographic, isometric and perspective; and the Projection of Shadows.

2. Chemistry and Physics as at present laid down in the list of optional subjects.

3. Zoology as in Milne Edwards.

A work on the Physical Geography of India will have to be specially prepared, and in the event of the present scheme being adopted, Mr. Blanford will be prepared to undertake it if desired to do so. It will also be necessary to draw up a little book of directions for the use of the apparatus specified in *A*. This Mr. Woodrow has undertaken to prepare. For the Botanical course as specified in the schedule appended, Oliver's work on Indian Botany may be used.

In conclusion, the Committee would repeat that the present scheme makes no claim to being a complete or indeed excellent scheme for teaching science. They have been well instructed by the Syndicate to provide a scheme for *introducing* science, and they have therefore sought, above all things, to construct one that can be practically worked under existing conditions. As a knowledge

of the elements of science becomes infused into the present generation of pupils, and as the popular knowledge of common things, which it is so well fitted to impart, filters down through the teachers and pupils, it will become possible to enlarge and systematise the scheme, and this the Committee look forward to as the not distant result of the measures now proposed.

P. S.—Since the above report was in type, the Committee have learned that a Committee of the London School Board has lately devised a plan for introducing the teaching of science into primary schools, and according to the latest account, their plan has been laid on the table of the Board. In one important particular it is exactly parallel with that proposed in the foregoing report, though more elaborate. It is proposed to have a schedule or syllabus of experiments in Physical Science, which is grounded on the experiments to be shown with the apparatus in ten boxes. A sketch of lectures (or rather an elementary text-book) is to be put out by the Committee themselves (or under their sanction) for use in the schools, which shall explain popularly the experiments in these lectures. They further propose to have a highly qualified special lecturer, who shall travel round to each school of his circle in turn, and deliver there a special course.

H. WOODROW.
J. EWART.
C. B. CLARKE.
H. F. BLANFORD.

Appendix A.

Schedule of Experimental Science for the Entrance Examination.

In the answers of students to questions set out of this schedule of experimental science, no mathematical calculation will be

required. What is wanted is a general description of the experiment, illustrated with a good figure.

STATICS.

The following propositions, which will be proved in the college course, may be assumed at the Entrance Examination :—

(*a*).—The parallelogram of forces.

(*b*).—A body supported at a fixed point and acted on by forces in one plane will remain at rest, if the moments of the forces about the point balance one another.

To find by means of a scale and protractor the resultant of forces acting in one plane on a point.

To find the relation of the power to the weight in the following apparatus :—

(1).—The different kinds of levers and combination of levers.

(2).—The wheel and axle.

(3).—The pulley and combinations of pulleys.

(4).—The inclined plane.

(5).—The screw.

To find the centre of gravity of a flat surface, and to show that the body if supported at that point, will be at rest in any position.

To show that when the centre of gravity is as low as possible, a body will be at rest in stable equilibrium.

To apply the above propositions to common things, such as—a pair of scales, a false balance,—and how to weigh correctly with it, a steel-yard, a *banghi*, a *denke*, a pair of scissors, the weighted pole to draw water from a well, a betel-nut cutter, the lid of a box,

a cart, a sugar-cane mill, an oar, a rudder, a boat sailing with a side wind, the upsetting of a cart, the stability of equilibrium of loaded spheres and hemispheres with light figures on them, a crank, children's toys, &c., &c.

Hydrostatics.

To define a fluid.

To describe an experiment which shows that the pressure on the base of a vessel containing fluid depends on the height of the fluid, and is independent of its other dimensions.

To describe an experiment with an open glass cylinder and disc to show the upward pressure of water.

To describe and explain the following apparatus and experiments :—

The water level.

The level.

The hydrostatic paradox.

The fountain.

The hydrometer or lactometer.

The hydrostatic balance.

The equilibrium of floating bodies.

Application of the above propositions to explain the floating of a boat in water, swimming, the sinking of bodies in a quicksand, the use of ballast in a boat, the danger of standing up in a small boat, the inflated leather bags used as boats, why a vessel for water appears less heavy in the water than out of it, Hiero's Crown, &c.

Pneumatics.

Wind being air in motion as is seen by fans, to deduce inferences about air from the effects of wind.

To show the elasticity of the air by depressing a vessel with its mouth downward in water.

To describe and explain the following apparatus and experiments:—

The bellows.

The pop-gun.

The air-pump.

The Magdeburgh hemispheres.

The hand-glass.

The expansion of air in a bladder and of shrivelled fruit under diminished pressure.

The elasticity of air shown by the bladder lifting a weight, and by the diving-bell.

The guinea and feather experiment.

The fountain experiment.

The bird-cage fountain, or pneumatic inkstand.

Cartesian figures ascending and descending in water.

The balloon.

The barometer.

The syphon, simple, and when its two legs are equal and are turned up at the end.

The pipette.

The hookah.

The syringe.

The common pump.

The forcing pump.

To apply the above principles to show the use of a hole in the lid of a kettle or tea-pot, and how flies walk on the ceiling, &c.

HEAT.

To illustrate by simple experiments the action of the chief causes of heat—

(1).—The sun, by using a burning glass or mirror.

(2).—Mechanical action by hammering a piece of metal, and by rubbing together pieces of wood, &c.

(3).—Chemical action, by water on slaked lime, &c.

(4).—Electricity, by heating a fine wire with a current of electricity.

To describe simple experiments showing the communication of heat by (1) conduction, (2) convection, (3) radiation,—conduction by the melting of wax on heated metals; convection by boiling water in a flask and by Faraday's apparatus; radiation by the reflection and refraction of heat.

To show experimentally the expansion generally of solids, liquids and air by heat,—of solids by the brass gauge; of liquids by bulbous tubes of water, spirit, turpentine or mercury immersed in warm water, and of air by a bladder being alternately warmed and cooled, or by heating and cooling a bulb tube whose mouth is immersed in water.

To describe the thermometer and how to graduate it. To describe experiments showing that liquefaction and ebullition depend on differences of degrees of heat,—liquefaction by the melting of lead, wax and butter; ebullition by boiling water, oil and spirit.

To state the fact of the latent heat of water and steam, and why evaporation causes a sensation of cold. Ex., water in a porous vessel.

To describe the action—

(1).—Of the fan or punkah.

(2).—Of the kuskus tattie or thermantidote.

To show the elasticity of steam by its forcing the cork out of a bottle.

To explain the principle of the steam-engine by a bulb tube with a piston in it. (Wollaston's instrument.)

To show the principles of ventilation by burning a taper in a bottle with a card down the neck, or with a stopper having two tubes through it.

To apply the above principles to explain the use of a cloth to lift hot things; of a blanket to keep the body warm, and ice cold; why axles of carriages become heated; how heat is used in putting on the tire of a wheel; why a fire-balloon ascends, &c.

Magnetism.

To show the position taken by a light bar magnet suspended freely by its centre of gravity.

The mutual action of two bar magnets.

The magnets formed by the breakage of a magnet made of a knitting needle.

The compass.

The dip compass.

To give a general explanation why the compass points in a northward and southward direction.

The change caused by a magnet on pieces of soft iron,—example, a magnet with soft iron nails, &c.

If a magnet be covered with a sheet of thin paper, and iron filings be sifted over the sheet, they arrange themselves in curves. To show the cause of this, and what the curves indicate with reference to the free magnetic force in different parts of the bar.

To make magnets, and to reverse their poles.

Application of the above to magnetic toys,—such as, ducks in water, spinning teetotums, &c.

Voltaic Electricity.

To describe the simplest form of a galvanic battery, consisting of one plate of zinc and one plate of copper or platina immersed in acidulated water.

To show what is the course of the electric current in the water; what determines its direction; what is the use of the acid; why the zinc plate is usually covered with a thin film of mercury; why this simple form of battery soon ceases to act properly? To state some improvements by which the action of the cell is rendered more constant than in its simplest form.

To describe some of the effects of a powerful battery in producing light, heat, nervous action, and chemical decomposition.

Electro-Magnetism.

To describe Oersted's discovery that a magnetic needle tends to set itself at right angles to a current of electricity.

To explain the construction of a common galvanometer.

The astatic needle, and what is its use in a galvanometer.

To explain the action of the needle telegraph, and how messages can be sent by it.

If a current travel along a wire bent in the form of helix, to show what is the effect on a bar of soft iron within the helix.

To describe the formation of an electro-magnet.

To describe Richie's apparatus.

To show the simplest form in which an electro-magnet is used in the recording telegraph or in the sound telegraph.

To describe De La Rive's floating battery, and its action (1) when a thin bar magnet is brought near it, and (2) when another floating battery is brought near the first.

To describe some apparatus for showing the fact of induced currents.

What is the direction of the secondary current as contact in the wire of the primary current is broken and renewed?

To describe an instrument for quickly breaking and renewing the current in the primary wire.

To describe the construction of the electro-magnetic coil machine, and by what arrangements a weak or a powerful shock can be given.

Appendix B.

Schedule of Botany for the First Arts Examination.

(1). General characters and functions of Root, Stem, Leaf, Stamen, Pistil, Fruit, Seed.

(2). Fertilisation of Phœnogams, Germination, Propagation by division.

(3). Phyllotaxis, Metamorphosis, Vernation, Œstivation, Stipulation, Placentation.

(4). Classification of plants into Phœnogams and Cryptogams —Cellular and Vascular—Acotyledons, Monocotyledons, and Dicotyledons—Endogens and Exogens.

(5). Distinctive characters of the following Natural Orders: —

Nymphœaceæ.	Acanthaceæ.	Palmæ.
Capparideæ.	Scrophulariaceæ.	Cyperaceæ.
Malvaceæ.	Amarantaceæ.	Gramina.
Leguminosæ.	Polygonaceæ.	Filices.
Cucurbitaceæ.	Euphorbiaceæ.	Fungi.
Compositæ.	Orchideæ.	
Gentianaceæ.	Aroideæ.	

(6). Conspicuous Flowers of three or four different species will be given each candidate at examination. For each of these he will have to fill up the subjoined Schedule.

Organ.	No.	Cohesion.	Adhesion.
Calyx (Sepals) ...			
Corolla (Petals) ...			
Stamens ...			
Pistil (Carpels) ...			

N. B.—Question 6 will carry half the marks of the whole paper.

Appendix C.

Schedule of subjects in Chemistry for the First Arts Examination.

Chemistry of the following non-metallic elements,—Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon, Nitrogen, Chlorine, Sulphur, Phosphorus, Silicon, including their compounds as enumerated below, their chief physical and chemical characters, and their characteristic tests.

Combining proportions by weight and volume. General nature of acids, bases and salts. Symbols and nomenclature.

The atmosphere,—its constitution ; effects of animal and vegetable life upon its composition. Combustion,—structure and properties of ordinary fuel.

Water—chemical peculiarities of natural waters, such as rain-water, river-water, spring-water, sea-water.

Carbonic Acid, Carbonic Oxide ; Sulphuric, Hydrochloric and Nitric Acids ; Ammonia ; Sulphuretted Hydrogen ; Silica.

ORDERED—

That copies of the Report be sent to the Directors of Public Instruction and the Principals of affiliated Institutions, also to Dr. Anderson, Dr. King and Mr. Locke, with a request that they will favor the Syndicate with a full expression of their opinion on the scheme suggested by the Committee.

21. Read the following letter from the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, N. W. Provinces, proposing that Persian be added to the list of languages allowed to be taken up for the First Arts, B. A., Honor and M. A. Examinations :—

From R. GRIFFITH, Esq., *Officiating Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, to the Registrar, Calcutta University, No.* 895, *dated, Nynee Tal, the* 26*th July* 1871.

I have the honor to request that you will have the goodness, on the first favorable opportunity, to submit, for the consideration of the Syndicate of the University, the following proposition :—

That Persian be added to the list of languages allowed to be taken up by candidates for the F. A., B. A., Honors and M. A. Examinations.

2. At present, exclusive of English, five languages are nominally open to candidates for these examinations. These languages are Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek and Latin. A European or an Indo-British student at the Presidency, or one of the other great Colleges in Calcutta, may perhaps obtain adequate instruction in any one of these languages, but Hindus and Mussulmans generally, and more especially those of Northern India, are practically excluded from three of them. For the Hindu there remains Sanskrit only, and for the Mussulmans nothing but Arabic. It is true that a few Bengalees in the Upper Provinces, deterred by the imaginary difficulties of Sanskrit, have taken up Latin for their classical language. But our Colleges are, as a rule, too weakly officered to be

able to offer instruction in Latin, and moreover the study of a western language deorientalizes a native's mind, and in every such case, one of the objects of the University, namely, the refining, strengthening, and improvement of the Vernaculars of the country, is to that extent defeated.

3. Persian is perhaps more than even Sanskrit and Arabic the classical language of the educated in these Provinces. Aryan in its roots and original formation, enriched with, perhaps overwhelmed in later times by, Arabic, it may be regarded as a classical language common both to the Aryan and the Semitic races, the joint possession of the Hindu and Mussulman.

4. Nor can it, I think, be doubted that in the hands of a competent teacher Persian is an admirable instrument of mental training. The simple beauty, the unconscious grandeur of its epos, the sublime speculations of its philosophical poets, will charm and elevate, and refine the student, and the careful study of its more elaborate yet simply elegant master-pieces of composition may do much towards purifying and improving our native literature.

5. Persian may be regarded as both the Latin and the French of these Provinces. It is extensively studied by boys, and is frequently the medium of correspondence among educated men, but the way in which it is taught at present is by no means satisfactory. The memory is over-taxed, the understanding is not sufficiently appealed to, and the text books selected for the young are not always unobjectionable. The University may in a great measure remedy these defects, and may do for the study of Persian what she has done for the study of English.

6. In addition to an accurate knowledge of the text books, some knowledge of comparative philology should, I think, be required in the higher examinations; a student should be expected to know something of the roots of the language and be able to compare them with the forms which they have assumed in the cognate Sanskrit and Zend.

7. I will not now enlarge upon the reasons which lead me to make this proposition; I am content to leave it to the careful consideration of the Syndicate and the members of the Senate.

ORDERED—

That the proposal be brought up for consideration on the return of the Vice-Chancellor to Calcutta.

22. The following proposal was moved by Mr. Atkinson and seconded by the Reverend Dr. Murray Mitchell :—

That as a part of the Entrance Examination in literature, the Examiners in the Oriental languages shall set a paper containing passages in English to be translated into the several Vernaculars, the passages being selected from a newspaper or other current literature of the day.

ORDERED—

That the proposal be submitted to the Faculty of Arts with a recommendation that it be sanctioned.

23. Read resolution of the Government of India, No. 402 of 23rd May, laying down rules for the purchase of European books, &c., by departments in India.

ORDERED—

That the Government of India be requested to allow the University to purchase Prize books from the local book-sellers.

24. The following Contingent Bills were passed :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
1	Bill, Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co. for Calendars ...	300	0	0
1	„ Service Stamps	20	0	0
1	„ S. Sedgfield, Esq., for printing L. C. E. papers ...	16	0	0
1	„ Sundry expenses incurred during the last three months	48	4	6
	TOTAL Rs. ...	384	4	6

(Confirmed).

W. S. ATKINSON, *Chairman.* J. SUTCLIFFE, *Registrar.*

MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF LAW

FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.

No. 1.

The 12th AUGUST.

Present:

THE HON'BLE A. G. MACPHERSON, *in the Chair.*
THE HON'BLE J. P. NORMAN.
THE HON'BLE DWARKANATH MITRA.
THE HON'BLE ONOOCOOLCHUNDER MOOKERJEA.
MR. H. COWELL.
MR. H C. MARINLIN.

25. The Faculty met to appoint a subject for the Tagore Law lectures of 1872.

The Tagore professor proposed that the subject for lectures in 1872 be—

The History and constitution of the Courts and Legislatures in India.

The Professor's proposal was approved by the Faculty.

(Confirmed). J. SUTCLIFFE,
A. G. MACPHERSON, *Registrar.*
President.

MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE

FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.

No. 1,

The 18th AUGUST.

Present :

DR. EWART, *in the Chair.*
DR. CHEVERS.
DR. FAYRER.
DR. CHUCKERBUTTY.
BABOO KANAILAL DEY.

26. The Faculty met to consider the question of increasing the fees for admission to the Examinations in Medicine.

It was resolved—

That the Faculty recommend the adoption of the following revised scale of fees for admission to the Examinations in Medicine :—

For the 1st L. M. S. Examination a fee of Rupees 20.
For the 2nd L. M. S. Examination a fee of Rupees 25.
For the 1st M. B. Examination a fee of Rupees 20.
For the 2nd M. B. Examination a fee of Rupees 30.

The Faculty also recommended that the increased scale should not affect the present students, but should apply to all who enter upon their studies after the expiring of the current academical year.

(Confirmed).
J. EWART,
President.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.

No. 3.

The 26th AUGUST.

Present :

THE REVD. K. M. BANERJEA, *in the Chair.*
THE REVD. DR. J. MURRAY MITCHELL.
DR. EWART.
BABOO RAJENDRALAL MITRA.

27. Read letter, dated 7th August, from the President of the Faculty of Arts, appointing Baboo Rajendralal Mitra to act as a member of the Syndicate for Mr. Atkinson, under clause 4 of the Syndicate Regulations.

ORDERED :—

To be recorded.

28. Read proceedings of a meeting of the Faculty of Law held on 12th August for the purpose of appointing a subject for the Tagore Law lectures of 1872.

The following subject having been approved by the Faculty was adopted by the Syndicate :—

The History and constitution of the Courts and Legislatures in India.

29. Read the following Resolution of the Government of India, No. 300, dated 3rd August :—

The condition of the Mahomedan population of India as regards education has of late been frequently pressed upon the attention of the Government of India. From statistics recently submitted to the Governor General in Council, it is evident that in no part of the country, except perhaps the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, do the Mahomedans adequately, or in proportion to the rest of the community, avail themselves of the educational advantages that the Government offers. It is much to be regretted that so large and important a class, possessing a classical literature replete with works of profound learning and great value, and counting among its members a section specially devoted to the acquisition and diffusion of knowledge, should stand aloof from active co-operation with our educational system and should lose the advantages, both material and social, which others enjoy. His Excellency in Council believes that secondary and higher education conveyed in the vernaculars and rendered more accessible than now, coupled with a more systematic encouragement and recognition of Arabic and Persian literature, would be not only acceptable to the Mahomedan community, but would enlist the sympathies of the more earnest and enlightened of its members on the side of education.

2. The Governor General in Council is desirous that further encouragement should be given to the classical and vernacular languages of the Mahomedans in all Government schools and colleges. This need not involve any alterations in the subjects, but only in the media of instruction. In avowedly English schools established in Mahomedan Districts, the appointment of qualified Mahomedan English teachers might, with advantage, be encouraged. As in vernacular schools, so in this class also, assistance might justly be given to Mahomedans by grants-in-aid to create schools of their own. Greater encouragement should also be given to the creation of a vernacular literature for the

Mahomedans—a measure the importance of which was specially urged upon the Government of India by Her Majesty's Secretary of State on more than one occasion.

3. His Excellency in Council desires to call the attention of Local Governments and Administrations to this subject, and directs that this resolution be communicated to them, and to the three Universities* in India, with a view of eliciting their opinions whether, without infringing the fundamental principles of our educational system, some general measures in regard to Mahomedan education might not be adopted, and whether more encouragement might not be given in the University Course to Arabic and Persian literature. The authorities of the Lahore University College, who are believed to have paid much attention to the subject, should also be invited to offer their views on the important questions above referred to. This may be done through the Punjab Government.

* To the Madras and Bombay Universities, through the Governments of those Presidencies.

ORDERED :—

That this resolution be brought up for consideration with the letter from the Officiating Director of Public Instruction of the North-Western Provinces on the question of adding Persian to the list of languages for the First Arts, B. A. and M. A. Examinations.

30. Read the following letter from Mr. Willmot on the proposed Middle Class Examination in Vernaculars :—

From E. WILLMOT, Esq., *Inspector General of Education, Central Provinces, to the Registrar, Calcutta University, No.* 2541, *dated 8th August* 1871.

I have the honor to reply to your letter No. 102, dated 17th April 1871.

1. The practical introduction of a Vernacular Middle Examination in the Central Provinces is rendered peculiarly difficult by the great number of Vernacular languages used as media of

instruction in our Village, Town, and Zillah Schools. At present a moiety of our Higher Schools prepare candidates for the Examinations of the Bombay University, the Syndicate of the Calcutta University not deeming it expedient to add the Maráthi language to the long list of Vernaculars by means of which her Examinations are carried on. It is therefore not improbable that the said Syndicate would not be willing to encumber itself with *Middle Examination* in language which it declines to accept in its *Higher Examinations*. After careful consideration of the subject, and with a full appreciation of the great disadvantages under which the Department of Instruction in the Central Provinces labours from its divided allegiance to two Universities, I have come to the conclusion that it will be better to leave the Schools of the Marathá Districts to await some motion on the part of the Bombay University, and to confine the operation of the Middle Examination proposed by the Syndicate of the Calcutta University to the Schools of the Hindi and Uriyá-speaking sections only. [I shall nevertheless include the Maráthi language in the proposals I now submit.]

2. The Examination which I recommend may be briefly described as "the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, a classical oriental language being substituted for English, Elementary Natural Philosophy introduced, and the general standard slightly raised.

3. The subjects of Examination should be as follow:—

A.

One of the following classical languages:—

Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.

B.

One of the following Vernacular languages:—

Hindi.	Urdú.
Maráthi.	Uriyá.

C.

Mathematics (pure)—

EUCLID—Books I., II., III., IV. and VI.*

Arithmetic, the whole, *i. e.*,—The Rule of Three, single and double; practice; fractions, vulgar and decimal; extraction of square and cubic roots.

Algebra, as prescribed for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

D.

General Subject.

Geography of the World generally—special attention being given to the Map of India, History of India.

E.

Natural Philosophy.

The first principles of—

Statics,
Dynamics,
Hydrostatics and Optics,

special attention being given to that part of each subject which treats of "Machines," as the lever, screw, syphon, pump, telescope, microscope, &c.

The standard of the Examination should be somewhat higher than that of the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. The subjects A and B might be compounded for the purposes of Examination. No text-books should be prescribed in those subjects. Three papers should be devoted to the subjects, A and B combined:—

I.—Translation of passages, probably unseen before, from a classic (A) into a vernacular (B).

II.—Translation of similar passages from a vernacular (B) into a classic (A).

III.—Elementary questions in the Grammar and History of the two languag

* The VIth Book is introduced for two reasons: (1), because as candidate for the Middle Examination (unlike Entrance candidates) will, in all probability, never undergo a higher Examination, it is almost certain that they will never add the VIth Book to the 1st four; (2), the VIth Book is infinitely the most important as far as Geometry goes, and is, at least, as useful as *mental training*, as the earlier books.

In each of the remaining subjects, C, D, and E, two papers would suffice, *viz.* :—

2 in C.	1	in Arithmetic and Algebra.
	1	in Euclid (with Riders).
2 in D.	1	in Geography.
	1	in History of India.
2 in D.	1	in Statics and Dynamics (Mechanics).
	1	in Hydrostatics and Optics.

4. Examinations might be held at Sàgor, Jabulpúr, Norsinghpúr, Hoshangabad, Burhanpúr (in Nimár), Nágpúr, Raípúr, Biláspúr, Sambálpúr, and Chándá. In one-third of these towns Inspectors of Schools might preside; in one-third Chaplains and Missionaries would, I think, be glad to superintend, and in the remainder, Civil or other Local Officers would doubtless be found willing to lend their services. The Departmental Scholarship Examination has been conducted at these centres under such supervision for two years; and hitherto no difficulty has presented itself. In October 1870 one hundred and fifty candidates were examined. The Examination should begin on the nearest Monday to the 15th of October, and conclude on the Friday morning following. I select this time for two reasons; first, because a later date would interfere with the tours of Inspectors of Schools; 2ndly, because the country roads from the minor towns to the centres of Examination are rarely open earlier.

5. In order that the standards in all languages should be as nearly equal as possible, I should recommend that all *the papers be prepared* in Calcutta, or, at all events, submitted to an examining committee in that city. But the assessing the value of a candidate's papers should be left to local Examiners appointed either for each Province or for each Vernacular language. [The marks allotted to each question by the preparer might be communicated to the assessor, who would value the submitted answers accordingly.] Directors of Public Instruction might recommend local Examiners to the Syndicate. The number of Examiners in each subject would depend upon the total number of candidates in each Vernacular from all the Provinces included in the scheme: of this number I am unable to form any kind of estimate.

6. The fee payable for admission should, I think, be Rs. 5, certainly not less. Examiners should be remunerated from the general fund of fees realized from this and the other examinations of the University. I see no reason why this examination should be self-supporting * any more than the M. A. or Honor Examinations.

7. I would impose no restriction of age; nor would I classify passed candidates, at all events for some years. The certificate accorded to successful candidates should be of the simplest kind, giving the candidate's name and father's name, age, caste, Vernacular language and classical language, and nothing else. I would strongly deprecate the use of anything like a Normal School certificate, showing a detail of the marks gained in the subjects A, B, C, D, and E, respectively.

8. The first Examination should be held (in these Provinces) in October 1875. I postpone it to so remote a date, as hitherto classical oriental languages have held no place in the Curricula of Vernacular Schools. Probably in the Urdú Schools of other Provinces, Persian has been studied for many years, but here we not only have no Persian, but absolutely no Urdú Schools in which to find it. I do not anticipate any difficulty in introducing Sanskrit into the better Hindi and Maráthi Schools, and indeed if that introduction itself should possibly prove to be the only result of the Syndicate's motion for a Middle Vernacular Examination, our gain will be inestimable. I reserve to some later period my estimate of the probable number of candidates at the first Examination.

9. In conclusion, I beg leave to be permitted to draw the attention of the Syndicate to the main feature of my proposal, *viz.*, the fact that a classical language is made a *compulsory subject* of examination. The principal object of the institution of the Middle Examination is the encouragement of Vernacular literature, *and the gradual preparation of Vernaculars for the imparting of high instruction;* this object, I venture to assert, will be wholly lost

* It would doubtless very soon become so.

jects, and in that case no gain will result, except a comparatively unimportant annual comparison of the high classes of the Higher Vernacular Schools in the several sections of that part of India which is within the range of the Calcutta University.

RESOLVED—

(1.) That all the papers connected with the proposal for establishing a Middle Class Examination in Vernaculars be referred to a Committee, and that the Committee be requested to submit to the Syndicate a general scheme adapted as far as possible to meet the views set forth in the replies of the local educational authorities.

(2.) That the following gentlemen be requested to act as members of the Committee :—

THE REVD. K. M. BANERJEA.

MR. WOODROW.

MR. SUTCLIFFE.

(Confirmed). J. SUTCLIFFE,

K. M. BANERJEA. *Registrar.*

Chairman.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.

No. 4.

THE 30TH SEPTEMBER.

Present:

REVD. K. M. BANERJEA, *in the Chair.*
BABOO RAJENDRALAL MITRA.
REVD. DR. MURRAY MITCHELL.
HON'BLE A. G. MACPHERSON.
DR. EWART.

31. The Syndicate unanimously passed the following resolution :—

Before proceeding to the business of the meeting, the Syndicate desire to record their deep sorrow at the untimely end which has befallen the Hon'ble J. P. Norman. As President of the Faculty of Law, and member of the Syndicate during the last three years, Mr. Norman took an active share in the councils of the University, and notwithstanding the laborious duties attendant upon his position in the High Court, he was ever foremost in promoting any measures which had for their object the moral and intellectual welfare of all classes of his fellow subjects. His kindly and generous nature, his uprightness and conscientiousness in the discharge of duty, can never be forgotten by those who knew him, and through these noble qualities, his memory will long survive in the hearts of the people from whose midst he was cut off in the prime of his life.

32. Read proceedings of a meeting of the Faculty of Medicine on the 18th August, at which it was resolved to recommend a revised scale of fees for admission to the examinations in Medicine.

Read also resolution of the Faculty recommending that the new scale should not be applicable to those students who have already entered upon a course of medical studies.

RESOLVED—

That the revised scale of fees be laid before the Senate for sanction, with a recommendation that the new scale should not be carried into effect till the examinations of 1873.

33. Read letter of 22nd September from the Government of India, forwarding copy of the Regulations for the examination of candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

34. Read letter from Mr. Leary, asking to be admitted to the L. M. S. Examination, under the circumstances set forth in his application.

ORDERED—

That Mr. Leary be informed that he is not admissible to the Examination in Medicine.

35. Read an application from Mr. Fink, Solicitor of the High Court, for admission to the B. L. Examination, under Section XII of the Act of Incorporation.

ORDERED—

That Mr. Fink be informed, that a similar application was refused some years ago, and that the Syndicate do not think it desirable to disturb that decision.

36. Read letter, No. 235 of 12th September, from the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Poona, asking whether the Poona College can be recognized by this University as an institution educating up to the standard required for the degree of B. C. E.

RESOLVED—

That a letter be written to the Principal, stating that the Calcutta University recognizes periods of study passed at any college affiliated to the Bombay University as qualifying for admission to the corresponding examinations of this University; but that a full explanation of the circumstances, under which a candidate desires to be admitted to this privilege, must in all cases be submitted before sanction can be given.

37. The following gentlemen were appointed to conduct the next examination in Law:—

Mr. L. A. Goodeve.
Mr. A. Phillips.

38. The Registrar reported that he had requested the Secretary of the Bank of Bengal to send into the Treasury all the 5 per cent. Securities belonging to the University for transfer to the new 4½ per cent. loan, in accordance with the Notification in the Gazette, dated 16th September.

ORDERED—

That the action of the Registrar be approved.

39. The Registrar reported that the Examiner of Claims had refused to pass a bill for Rs. 2-8, being the cost of a copy of Joyce's Scientific Dialogues, which Mr. Woodrow had purchased from Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co. for the use of the Physical Science Committee, on the ground that the book should have been procured from the Secretary of State or the depôt of the School Book Society.

ORDERED—

That a representation of the circumstances under which this book was purchased be made to the Government of India, with a request that orders may be passed for payment of this bill, and for the payment of any future bills for books purchased under similar circumstances.

40. The Registrar laid before the Syndicate the rules for the Middle Class Examination proposed by the Sub-Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Syndicate.

Before proceeding to consider the rules, a letter, No. 3278 of 18th September, from the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, was read, in which he requested that the consideration of these rules might be deferred till November.

The Syndicate decided that the rules should be taken into consideration at the present meeting.

Read letter, No. 554 of 25th September, from Captain Holroyd, approving generally of the rules, and suggesting certain amendments.

Read letter, No. 1506 of 19th September, from the Officiating Director of Public Instruction of the North-Western Provinces, approving of the rules generally.

Read a note, dated 21st September, from Mr. Browning, approving of the rules with some slight amendments.

Read also the following Rules proposed by the Sub-Committee :—

Rules for the University Middle Class Examination in Vernaculars.

1. The Examination shall commence annually on the Monday immediately preceding that fixed for the Entrance Examination, and shall be held in such places as the Directors of Public Instruction of the several Provinces may appoint.

2. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application and a fee of Rs. 3, in the Form A, given below, and the application must reach the Registrar at least 60 days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination. Each local Director shall issue Rules for the receipt of applications and fees in his province, and shall forward them to the Registrar.

3. A candidate who fails to pass, or to present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

4. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, and the same papers being used at every place where the Examination is held.

5. The Syndicate shall appoint a Board of Examiners in Calcutta to set all the questions and to determine the full marks to be given for each question. The answers shall be examined by local Examiners for each province, who shall be nominated by the Director of Public Instruction, and approved by the Syndicate.

6. The Syndicate shall place at the disposal of each Director 80 per cent. of the fees collected in his province for the remuneration of local Examiners.

7. At the Examination every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I.—LANGUAGES.

One of the following—

Bengali.
Assamese.
Urdū.
Hindī.
Oorya.

Two papers in each language shall be set. One paper shall contain passages in prose and verse, with questions concerning their meaning and construction, from books or periodicals—(50 marks);

the other paper shall contain general questions on Grammar, and questions to test the candidate's power of composition. A piece of prose to be written at dictation shall also be included in this paper—(50 marks.)

II.—History and Geography.

The Outlines of the History of India treated briefly in the Hindu and Mahomedan periods, and more fully in the British period—(one paper, full marks—50.) The Outlines of General Geography, with a particular knowledge of the Geography of India—(one paper, full marks 50.)

III.—Mathematics.

Arithmetic.—The whole (one paper, full marks—50.) *Algebra,* as far as Simple Equations (one paper, full marks 50.) *Geometry,* Euclid, Books I and II, (one paper, full marks—50.)

Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they gain at least 25 per cent. of the marks allotted to each of the preceding subjects. Candidates may also present themselves for examination in not more than two of the following optional subjects :—

(1.) Sanskrit ... } The standard to be that prescribed for the Entrance Examination, each language 50 marks.

(2.) Arabic ... ... }

(3.) Persian ... ... }

(4.) Mensuration of plane figures and simple solids, surveying by the chain with Plane Table or Prismatic Compass—50 marks.

(5.) The elements of Statics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics—50 marks.

Failure in the optional subjects shall not prevent a candidate from passing; but, to discourage cursory study, only the 50 marks in each paper above the first 20 shall be allowed to count as marks in the aggregate: that is, each paper shall be valued at 70, and 20

shall be taken from sum of the marks gained, and the difference only shall be counted in the total of marks.

8. As soon as possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed in three classes, the first in order of Merit, and the second and third in Alphabetical order. Candidates shall be placed in the first class who obtain 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks. To be placed in the second and third classes, candidates must obtain 40 and 30 per cent. of the aggregate marks respectively.

9. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form B. given below.

A.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Dated

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Middle Class Examination of the Calcutta University.

The admission fee of Rs. 3 is forwarded herewith, and the particulars, regarding which information is necessary, are subjoined.

I am, &c.

Particulars to be filled in by Candidates.

Name

Religion

Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.)

Where educated

Present position (*i. e.*, at School or present occupation)

Town or village where resident, Pergunnah, Tehsil, Zillah

Name of father or guardian

Where to be examined

Language in which to be examined

Optional subjects—selected

B.

Calcutta University Middle Class Vernacular Examination Certificate.

I certify that duly passed the Middle Class Vernacular Examination held in the month of 187 in the following subjects :—

Bengali, &c., History and Geography, Arithmetic and Algebra an Geometry*

and that he was placed in the Class.

(Signed)

January 187 *Registrar.*

RESOLVED—

(1). That the following amendments be made in the Rules :—

(*a.*) That after the words Euclid, Books I and II, in Clause 7, the words '*with easy deductions*' be added.

(*b.*) That 100 marks be given for each of the optional subjects, and, in lieu of the rule proposed for scoring marks, the following be substituted :—

" Failure in the optional subjects shall not prevent a candidate from passing ; but candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners in any optional subject unless they gain 25 per cent. of the allotted marks."

(2). That with the preceding amendments, the Rules be submitted to the Faculty of Arts for approval, as being, in the opinion of the Syndicate, well adapted for carrying out the general objects contemplated in the resolution for establishing an examination in vernaculars, so far as relates to the examination of junior candidates.

J. SUTCLIFFE,

Registrar.

(Confirmed).

K. M. BANERJEA,

Chairman.

---

* Add the optional subjects, if any, in which the candidate has passed.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF ARTS

FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.

No. 1.

THE 12TH OCTOBER.

Present:

THE HON'BLE THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, *in the Chair.*
THE REVD. K. M. BANERJEA.
MR. WOODROW.
„ TAWNEY.
BABU RAJENDRALAL MITRA.
„ PRASANNAKUMAR SARVADHIKARI.
MR. BLANFORD.
THE REVD. DR. MURRAY MITCHELL.

41. The Faculty proceeded to consider the question of altering, on the recommendation of the Syndicate, the afternoon Examination paper of Entrance candidates on the second day, in the manner proposed in the following resolution :—

"That as a part of the Entrance Examination in Literature, Examiners in the Oriental languages shall set a paper containing passages in English, to be translated into the several Vernaculars, the passages being selected from a newspaper or other current literature of the day."

The Faculty resolved to sanction the change recommended by the Syndicate.

42. The Faculty then proceeded to consider the rules (Minutes, pages 61—65) submitted by the Syndicate for the conduct of the

Vernacular Examination recommended to be established in the following resolution, which was laid before the Senate at the last Annual Meeting :—

"That for the better encouragement of Vernacular education and literature, an Examination in Vernaculars be instituted by the University, on the plan of the Middle-Class Examinations conducted by British Universities, and that regulations for the conduct of this Examination be laid before the Senate for approval and confirmation after the details have been settled by the Syndicate, in consultation with the Faculty of Arts and the educational authorities of the several Local Governments."

A discussion took place as to the propriety of establishing an examimation of the kind contemplated in the above resolution under the auspices of the University, and also as to the standards laid down in the rules being adapted to carry out the general objects of such an examination; but before any definite amendments were proposed, the Chairman was obliged to leave the meeting.

Mr. Woodrow, the senior Member present, then took the Chair.

Mr. Woodrow proposed the following amendment :—

That 75 marks be given to each paper in Vernacular languages instead of 50.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Woodrow then proposed that, in lieu of the last clause in Rule 7, the following be substituted :—

In order to discourage cursory study, one-fifth part of the head marks in the optional subjects shall be deducted from the total number, and the difference only be counted as the marks of the student.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

Mr. Blanford proposed—

That Pratical Geometry be added to Mensuration, under the heading (4) of optional subjects.

Carried.

Mr. Woodrow proposed—

That Physical Geography and the Elements of Astronomy be added as a sixth optional subject.

Carried.

Mr. Woodrow proposed—

That to each of the optionals (4), (5), and (6), 50 marks be awarded instead of 100.

Carried.

The remaining rules were approved by the Faculty.

(Confirmed.) J. SUTCLIFFE,

G. CAMPBELL, *Registrar.*

Chairman.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.

No. 5.

The 2nd December.

Present:

The Vice-Chancellor, *in the Chair.*
The Hon'ble A. G. Macpherson.
The Revd. K. M. Banerjea.
Mr. Leonard.
Dr. Ewart.
The Revd. Dr. Murray Mitchell.
Mr. Atkinson.

42. Read letter from the Inspector of Schools, North-Eastern Division, forwarding the sum of Rs. 50 from Baboo Janaki Bullabh Sen, Zemindar of Dimla, in the district of Rungpore, "for the purpose of awarding a gold medal to the best passed candidate in Sanskrit at the ensuing Entrance Examination."

Ordered:—

That the thanks of the Syndicate be conveyed to Baboo Janaki Bullabh Sen, and that steps be taken by the Registrar for the award of the medal in accordance with the wishes of the donor.

43. Read letter from Mr. Doyle, enquiring if a year's attendance at Guy's Hospital can be recognized by the University.

Ordered:—

That the question be referred to the Medical Faculty for consideration.

44. The Registrar laid before the Syndicate the proceedings of a meeting of the Faculty of Arts held on the 12th October.

With reference to the resolution passed by the Faculty for altering the afternoon paper for Entrance candidates on the second day, it was resolved to submit, for the approval of the Senate, the following amended resolution :—

That as a part of the Entrance Examination in Oriental languages, the Examiners shall set a paper containing passages in English, to be translated into one of the Vernaculars of India at the option of the candidate, the passages being taken from a newspaper or other current literature of the day.

45. Before considering the rules passed by the Faculty for the conduct of the Middle-Class Examination in Vernaculars, a letter from Baboo Rajendralal Mitra was read, proposing that the opinion of the Advocate General be taken by the Syndicate "as to how far the charter of the University stands in the way of our holding the proposed Middle-Class Examination and granting certificates."

The Syndicate deeming it unnecessary to take the opinion of the Advocate General, proceeded to consider the rules, and it was resolved :—

That Assamese be struck out of the list of Vernaculars, and that with this exception, the rules, as passed by the Faculty, be laid before the Senate for approval.

46. It was ordered that the following estimate of receipts and payments on account of the University for 1872-73 be forwarded to the Comptroller General :—

Estimate of the probable expenditure of the University for the year 1872-73, *as compared with the two previous years.*

Number			ALLOWANCE TO EXAMINERS.	Actual.			Estimate.					
1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	ARTS.	1870-71.			1871-72			1872-73.		
			Entrance Examination.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
4	4	4	English	2,750	0	0	2,900	0	0	2,900	0	0
4	4	4	Bengali and Sanskrit	2,075	0	0	2,150	0	0	2,150	0	0
4	4	4	History and Geography	2,750	0	0	2,900	0	0	2,900	0	0
4	4	4	Mathematics	2,750	0	0	2,900	0	0	2,900	0	0
			First Arts and B. A. Examinations.									
2	2	2	English	2,356	0	0	2,290	0	0	2,350	0	0
2	2	2	Sanskrit	2,140	0	0	2,140	0	0	2,140	0	0
2	2	2	History	2,356	0	0	2,290	0	0	2,350	0	0
2	2	2	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy ...	2,356	0	0	2,290	0	0	2,350	0	0
2	2	2	Mental and Moral Science	2,356	0	0	2,290	0	0	2,350	0	0
2	2	2	Physical Science	600	0	0	600	0	0	600	0	0
			Carried over.....	22,489	0	0	22,750	0	0	22,990	0	0

Estimate of the probable expenditure of the University for the year 1872-73, *as compared with the two previous years.*

Number.				Actual.			Estimate.					
1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.		1870-71.			1871-72.			1872-73.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
			Brought forward....	22,489	0	0	22,750	0	0	22,990	0	0
			Entrance First Arts and B. A. Examinations.									
2	2	2	Greek and Latin	600	0	0	600	0	0	600	0	0
1	1	1	Hindi and Oorya	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
1	1	1	Burmese	50	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
1	2	2	Arabic, Persian and Urdu	600	0	0	600	0	0	600	0	0
			Armenian	.....			.....			.....		
			Honors in Arts	2,100	0	0	2,400	0	0	2,400	0	0
			Law.									
2	2	2	Pass Examinations	1,090	0	0	1,180	0	0	1,180	0	0
2	2	2	Honors in Law	300	0	0	300	0	0	300	0	0
			Medicine.									
6	6	6	L. M. S. and B. M. Examinations	3,600	0	0	3,600	0	0	3,600	0	0
1	6	6	Honors in Medicine	150	0	0	900	0	0	900	0	0
	5	5	M. D. Examination	.....			750	0	0	750	0	0
			Engineering.									
4	4	4	L. C. E. and B. C. E. Examinations	1,300	0	0	1,600	0	0	1,600	0	0
	4	4	M. C. E. Examination	.....			600	0	0	600	0	0

Scholarships.			
Medical Scholarships at Rs. 16	176 0 0	.....	.....
Ditto ditto „ „ 40	520 0 0	1,360 0 0	1,360 0 0
Ditto ditto „ „ 32	352 0 0	2,144 0 0	2,144 0 0
Ditto ditto „ „ 60	1,440 0 0	2,760 0 0	2,760 0 0
Medals and Prizes.			
Gold and Silver Medals and Prizes	391 15 6	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
Publications.			
Minutes of the Senate	476 6 0	625 0 0	625 0 0
Calendars	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
Printing Advertisement and Sundries ...	5,982 12 8	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
Establishment.			
Registrar	3,600 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
Clerks, Messengers, Duftery, Bearer, and Durwan...	1,668 0 0	1,668 0 0	1,668 0 0
Office Rent	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
TOTAL RUPEES	48,486 2 2	59,537 0 0	59,777 0 0

Estimate of the probable expenditure of the University for the year 1872-73, *as compared with the two previous years.*

Number.				Actual.			Estimate.					
1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.		1870-71.			1871-72.			1872-73.		
			RECEIPTS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1,905	2,000	2,000	Entrance Examination	19.050	0	0	20,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
540	550	550	First Examination in Arts	10,800	0	0	11.000	0	0	11,000	0	0
212	180	200	B. A. Examination	6,360	0	0	5,400	0	0	6,000	0	0
39	30	35	M. A. and Honor Examinations	1,950	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,750	0	0
100	120	120	B. L. and L. L. Examinations	4,125	0	0	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0
1	...	...	Honors in Law Examination	100	0	0						
58	100	...	L. M. S. First Examination	935	0	0	1,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
29			Ditto Second Examination									
2			B. M. First Examination									
2			Ditto Second Examination									
9	10	10	L. C. E. and B. C. E. Examinations	225	0	0	250	0	0	250	0	0
			Contribution to the Gown Fund	125	0	0	100	0	0	125	0	0
			Sale of University Publications	397	11	9	100	0	0	4,500	0	0
			Fees for Duplicate Certificate	34	0	0	20	0	0	40	0	0
			TOTAL RS. ...	44,101	11	9	42,870	0	0	49,165	0	0

47. With reference to the Resolution, No. 300 of 3rd August, of the Government of India, and letter No. 2541 of 8th August, from the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, the Syndicate proceeded to re-consider the question of adding Persian to the list of 2nd languages for the higher University Examinations.

RESOLVED :—

That Persian be added to the list of 2nd languages for the First Arts and B. A. Examinations.

48. The Registrar proposed that the University should cease to publish selections in English for the Entrance Examination after the Examination of 1873.

The proposal was adopted, and the Registrar was instructed to communicate this decision to all the Educational Authorities.

49. The Registrar submitted the opinions of Educational Officers and other gentlemen on the report of the Physical Science Committee.

The Revd. Dr. Mitchell having seen these papers in circulation, read the following Minute :—

The answers already given in on the question of extending the study of Science in schools and colleges are so voluminous, that I feel myself compelled to compress my suggestions into the smallest space that is consistent with perspecuity. This must serve as an excuse for any abruptness or baldness of style.

I think we can now safely assume that the number of those who are opposed to any, and every, extension of the study of Science in our Educational system is exceedingly small. An overwhelming majority would say that the extension is desirable, if practicable. Some of those who have vehemently contended against the particular plan proposed by the Committee have, at the same time, expressly stated that they are " not adverse to an increased amount

of Scientific study in the colleges." We must therefore carefully distinguish between two things, *viz.*, 1*st*, the desirableness of more study of Science, and 2*ndly*, the mode of securing this, which is proposed by the Committee.

I have come reluctantly, but decidedly, to the conclusion that the plan recommended by the Committee lies open to very serious objections. It attempts too much. Our students cannot bear the additional burdens which the Committee wish to impose. Whatever may be the theoretical value of the scheme, it is for the present, and probably for years to come, unworkable. Even if I believed it the best mode, theoretically, of extending the study of Science, I must oppose its acceptance for the present, as involving a change on our educational system all too sweeping and too sudden.

I earnestly trust that the Committee and their supporters will not contend *à l' outrance* for one special scheme for "the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill." If they do so, we have the prospect of strife in our University Councils for years to come. If, on the other hand, they consent to a change of their *plan*, it ought to be possible to propose a measure, and a method, of the desired extension which would carry the suffrages of a large majority.

By far the easiest mode of extending the study of Science in our colleges, would be by carrying out a principle which is already recognized on our University system—that of optionality, or having alternative subjects.

Wholly apart from any question as to the study of Science, many who take a deep interest in education are convinced that the time has come when the number of optional subjects in our curriculum must be increased. In this matter we have fallen behind the age; we are not only far behind Oxford and Cambridge, but considerably behind Bombay and Madras.

The Committee propose that an enlarged cause of Natural and Physical Science be made *compulsory*, Mental and Moral Phi-

losophy being henceforth relegated to the optional list. There are many of us who entirely fail to see either the expediency or the justice of making this distinction between Science and Philosophy, and of exalting the former at the expense of the latter. The quiet assumption by the Committee that this view will probably recommend itself to the Senate may well provoke a smile.

I propose that the enlarged study of Science be optional, not compulsory.

The plan of the Committee affects our entire University curriculum from the Entrance Examination up to the Examination for Honors. As the whole scheme must at first be tentative, I think it would be much safer—as certainly it would be much easier—to alter our course at present only from the F. A. Examination onwards.

After the F. A. Examination, let the subjects of the students who take up Science be as follows :—

(1), English, (2), Mathematics as bearing on Physics, (3), Physics.

For those who take up the Natural History Sciences perhaps Mathematics need not be compulsory, and in which case the course would be—

(1), English, (2), Natural Science (including Chemistry.) The student of Physics would thus be relieved of the second language, of History, and of Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy; and the student of Natural Science optionally relieved of Mathematics in addition.

There would be ample time in the two years between the F. A. and B. A. Examinations for the acquisition of a large amount of scientific knowledge. But with many the course would extend over three years, as they would study on with a view to the Honor and M. A. Examinations.

Perhaps a re-adjustment of the Scholarship system might be advantageously made with the view of encouraging scientific studies. It would not be difficult to effect this.

So far I have spoken only of colleges, the report of this Committee discusses likewise the best mode of introducing Science into schools; and as it is for the University to decide the character of the Entrance Examination, the question of Science in schools does fall to some extent within our jurisdiction.

One very serious difficulty in the way of such a measure is the want of qualified teachers. The University cannot desire to encourage cramming. It is, however, difficult to see how far at present the study of Science in schools could be anything else than a mere exercise of memory, instead of the powers of observation and intelligence. For educational purposes this would be of exceedingly little value. We shall do the work better by not doing it too hurriedly. If the scheme which has been briefly sketched in this paper be adopted, there will be in a very few years a body of Bachelors and Masters of Arts sufficiently qualified to teach Science in schools. Moreover, the prospect of such qualified men finding speedy employment as teachers would be a powerful influence to attract students to the scientific classes in our colleges.

So much then strictly bearing on the interesting question of extending the study of Science. But as I have already said, we ought to carry out the principle of optionality with regard to other branches besides Science; the easiest way of effecting this would be by increasing the number of optional subjects in connection with the B. A. Examination. At present in addition to languages—History, Mathematics and Philosophy—the student must select a fifth subject, which optionally is Mathematics *plus* Physics, or Chemistry *plus* Electricity, or Zoology or Geology *plus* Physical Geography.

He has, then, a choice, but it is Hobson's choice; and I believe that in all institutions, except the Government Presidency

College, the student has no help but take up Mathematics, although the subject may be utterly distasteful. Higher Mental and Moral Philosophy should certainly be added to the optional course, and probably—if a good many colleges desired it—History and Political Economy. In fact, the test of optional subjects could be enlarged as experience might show to be desirable. All I now care to point out is, that the addition of Mental and Moral Philosophy to the optional list of subjects for the B. A. Examination has already become an absolute necessity.

The measures that have now been proposed would not set aside existing arrangements. Students who preferred the course, as it now stands, could still take it up. But when, in addition to what is offered at present, there is the option of a course almost exclusively scientific, or one mainly philosophical, it is certainly that one or other of the two latter will be preferred to the present course by the great body of the students.

J. MURRAY MITCHELL.

Calcutta, 3rd December 1871.

ORDERED:—

That the papers be printed and circulated with the Rev. Dr. Mitchell's Minutes, and the subject brought up for consideration at the next meeting of the Syndicate.

J. SUTCLIFFE,

Registrar.

(Confirmed).

E. C. BAYLEY,

Vice Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE

FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.

No. 2.

THE 14th DECEMBER.

(For circulation.)

50. The Faculty had to consider an application from Mr. W. Doyle, to be allowed to count attendance at Guy's Hospital for a summer and winter session as one year's study under the Regulations of this University for admission to the Examination in Medicine.

The Faculty were of opinion—That on producing Certificates of attendance on certain classes at Guy's for one winter and one summer term, Mr. Doyle should be allowed to count these towards the Medical Examination of this University.

(Confirmed.)

JOSEPH EWART,
President.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

MINUTES OF THE SENATE

FOR THE YEAR 1871-72

No. 2.

THE 29TH DECEMBER.

Present:

THE VICE CHANCELLOR.
MR. TAWNEY.
„ THWAYTES.
REVD. DR. MITCHELL.
BABOO PRASANNA KUMAR SARVADHIKARI.
„ KANAILAL DEY.
„ PEARY CHAND MITTRA.
„ JAGGADANUNDA MOOKERJEA, RAI BAHADOOR.
„ RAJENDRALAL MITTRA.
MR. ATKINSON.
COL. THUILLIER.
REVD. J. P. ASHTON.
MR. BLANFORD.
„ WOODROW.
MOULOVI ABDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR.

51. The Senate proceeded to consider the following resolutions of the Syndicate :—

(*a*) That for the better encouragement of Vernacular education and literature an examination in Vernaculars be instituted by the University, on the plan of the Middle-class Examinations conducted by British Universities, and that regulations for the conduct of this examination be laid before the Senate for approval and confirmation after the details have been settled by the Syndi-

cate in consultation with the Faculty of Arts and the Educational Authorities of the several local Governments.

(*b*) That a convocation for conferring degrees upon graduates of the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, and the Central Provinces be held annually at Allahabad.

(*c*) That notices of meetings of the Faculty of Arts for the discussion of all business of importance be circulated to all Members, resident and non-resident, in order that any minute they may forward to the Registrar may be laid before the meeting of the Faculty.

It was moved by the Revd. Dr. Mitchell and seconded by Mr. Sutcliffe—

That resolution *(a)* be approved by the Senate. Carried.

It was moved by the Revd. Dr. Mitchell and seconded by Mr. Sutcliffe—

That resolution *(b)* be approved by the Senate. Carried.

It was moved by the Revd. Dr. Mitchell and seconded by Mr. Sutcliffe—

That resolution *(c)* be approved by the Senate. Carried.

52. With reference to the preceding resolution *(a)* the Senate proceeded to consider the Rules proposed by the Syndicate for the conduct of the Middle-class Examination in Vernaculars.

Mr. Atkinson moved—

That the Rules proposed by the Syndicate be adopted.

Mr. Sutcliffe seconded the motion.

Baboo Rajendralál Mittra moved as an amendment—

That for the present heading the following be substituted: "Rules for the University Vernacular Examination."

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

Moulovi Abdool Luteef moved as an amendment on clause 5—

That the Board that sets the questions shall examine the answers also.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The Rules were then declared to be passed in the following amended form :—

Rules for the University Vernacular Examination.

1. The examination shall commence annually on the Monday immediately preceding that fixed for the Entrance Examination, and shall be held in such places as the Directors of Public Instruction of the several provinces may appoint.

2. Every candidate for admission to the examination shall send his application and a fee of Rs. 3, in the Form A, given below, and the application must reach the Registrar at least 60 days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination. Each local Director shall issue Rules for the receipt of applications and fees in his province, and shall forward them to the Registrar.

3. A candidate who fails to pass, or to present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

4. The examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place where the examination is held.

5. The Syndicate shall appoint a Board of Examiners in Calcutta to set all the questions and to determine the full marks to be given for each question. The answers shall be examined by local Examiners for each province, who shall be nominated by the Director of Public Instruction, and approved by the Syndicate.

6. The Syndicate shall place at the disposal of each Director 80 per cent. of the fees collected in his province for the remuneration of local Examiners.

7. At the examination every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I.—LANGUAGES.

*One of the following :—**

Bengali.	Hindi.
Urdu.	Uriya.

Two papers in each language shall be set. One paper shall contain passages in prose and verse, with questions concerning their meaning and construction, from books or periodicals—the other paper shall contain general questions on Grammar, and questions to test the candidate's power of composition. A piece of prose to be written at dictation shall also be included in this paper. (Full marks, 75 for each paper.)

II.—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The Outlines of the History of India treated briefly in the Hindu and Muhammadan periods, and more fully in the British period. (One paper—full marks, 50). The Outlines of General Geography, with a particular knowledge of the Geography of India. (One paper—full marks, 50).

III.—MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.—The whole. (One paper—full marks, 50.)

Algebra.—As far as Simple Equations. (One paper—full marks, 50.)

Geometry.—Euclid, Books I and II, with easy deductions. (One paper—full marks, 50.)

Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they gain at least 25 per cent. of the marks allotted to each of the

*The Syndicate may add any other language to this list.

preceding subjects. Candidates may also present themselves for examination in not more than two of the following optional subjects :—

(1.) Sanskrit.
(2.) Arabic.
(3.) Persian.
} The standard to be that prescribed for the Entrance Examination; each language, 100 marks.

(4.) Mensuration of plane figures and simple solids. Practical Geometry. Surveying by the chain with Plane Table or Prismatic Compass—50 marks.

(5.) The Elements of Statics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics—50 marks.

(6.) Physical Geography and the Elements of Astronomy —50 marks.

Failure in the optional subjects shall not prevent a candidate from passing; but candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners in any optional subject unless they gain 25 per cent. of the allotted marks.

8. As soon as possible after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates, who have passed, in three classes, the first in order of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical order. Candidates shall be placed in the first class who obtain 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks. To be placed in the second and third classes, candidates must obtain 40 and 30 per cent. of the aggregate marks respectively.

9. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form B, given below.

A.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Dated

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Vernacular Examination of the Calcutta University.

The admission fee of Rs. 3 is forwarded herewith, and the particulars regarding which information is necessary are subjoined.

I am, &c.

Particulars to be filled in by Candidates.

Name.
Religion.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.).
Where educated.
Present position (*i. e.*, at school or present occupation).
Town or village where resident, Pergunnah, Tehsil, Zillah.
Name of father or guardian.
Where to be examined.
Language in which to be examined.
Optional subjects selected.

B.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

University Vernacular Examination Certificate.

I certify that duly passed the Vernacular Examination held in the month of 187 in the following subjects—Bengali, &c., History and Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, and
and that he was placed in the Class.

(Signed)

January 187 *Registrar.*

53. Mr. Atkinson moved and Moulovi Abdool Luteef seconded the following resolution :—

That Persian be added to the list of second languages for the First Arts and B. A. Examinations. Carried.

---

* Add the optional subjects, if any, in which the candidate has passed.

54. Mr Atkinson moved and Baboo Rajendralál Mittra seconded the following resolution :—

That, as a part of the Entrance Examination in oriental languages, the Examiners shall set a paper containing passages in English to be translated into one of the Vernaculars of India at the option of the candidate; passages being taken from a newspaper or other current literature of the day. Carried.

55. The Revd. Dr. Mitchell moved and Mr. Sutcliffe seconded the adoption of the following revised scale of fees for admission to the Examinations in Medicine :—

For the 1st L. M. S. Examination, a fee of Rs. 20.
For the 2nd L. M. S. Examination, a fee of Rs. 25.
For the 1st M. B. Examination, a fee of Rs. 20.
For the 2nd M. B. Examination, a fee of Rs. 30.

Carried.

J. SUTCLIFFE.

Registrar.

(Confirmed.)

E. C. BAYLEY,

Vice Chancellor.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.

No. 6.

THE 30TH DECEMBER.

Present:

THE VICE CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*
THE REVD. K. M. BANERJEA.
MR. ATKINSON.
THE REVD. DR. MITCHELL.
THE HON'BLE A. G. MACPHERSON.
DR. EWART.
MR. LEONARD.

56. Read the following report of the Entrance Board of Examiners :—

"We have the honor to forward, for the approval of the Vice Chancellor and Syndicate, the result of the Entrance Examination :—

Nineteen hundred and two candidates were registered for examination and we have passed 766. Of the successful candidates 148 were placed in the first division, 371 in the second, and 247 in the third; 43 were absent during the whole or part of the examination, and 7 were expelled from the examination for using unfair means, and 1,086 failed.

The examination has been conducted in accordance with the instructions laid down for our guidance in our letter of appointment."

ORDERED —

That the report be approved and the names of the successful candidates published in the *Gazette*. Also that Panchkari De, of the Metropolitan Institution, be awarded the gold medal given by Baboo Janakivallabh Sen for proficiency in Sanskrit.

57. Read the following report of the Senior Board of Examiners on the result of the First Examination in Arts :—

" We have the honor to submit, for the approval of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, the result of the First Examination in Arts :—

" Five hundred and seven candidates were registered for examination, of whom 27 passed in the first, 85 in the second, and 92 in the third division; 21 were absent during the whole or part of the examination, 2 were expelled, and 280 failed.

" The examination has been conducted in accordance with the instructions laid down for our guidance in our letter of appointment."

ORDERED—

That the report be approved and the names of the successful candidates published in the *Gazette*.

Upon the result of this examination the following students were elected Duff Scholars for 1872 :—

Prasannakumar Lahiri	...	Presidency College.
Narendranath Sarkar	...	Ditto ditto.
W. C. Horst	...	Mussooree School.
Devsankar De	...	Free Church Institution.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1871.

Comparative Table showing the number of Candidates sent forward from each School or College, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject.

Names of Institutions.	No. of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in				Absent.
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	
Agra Collegiate School ...	9	1	7	...	...	1			
Agurpara C. M. S. Institution ...	5	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Ajmere Collegiate School ...	7	..	2	2	1	...	...	...	2
Ajodhya School	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	
Albert Institution	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Allahabad High School ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	
" Mission School ...	2	...	...	1	1	..	1	1	
" Zillah School ...	7	...	3	...	1	1	2	4	
Allygurh Zillah School ...	3	...	1	2					
Ampta Aided School ...	5	...	1	...	3	2	1	2	1
Andool School	3	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	
Armenian Philanthropic Academy	6	...	2	...	3	...	...	4	
Arrah School	5	..	2	...	3	...	3	3	
Badla School	4	...	3	...	1	1	1	1	
Bagnan School	2	...	1	...	1	1	1		
Balassore School	2	...	...	1	1				
Balgona H. C. E. School ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	
Bally Seminary	2	...	...	..	1	2	...	2	
Bancoorah School	21	..	3	9	4	...	7	8	
Bangla Bazar School ...	14	...	...	...	14	7	13	11	
Barabanki School	6	...	...	1	4	...	5	4	
Barapeta School	2	..	...	...	2	2	2	2	
Baraset School	8	...	2	3	1	1	1	2	1
Bareilly Collegiate School ..	22	2	6	1	5	7	3	4	
Barrackpore School ...	9	1	1	1	4	2	5	3	
Barripore School	8	...	1	...	7	...	3	3	
Bauleah School	16	...	2	5	5	3	4	3	
Beerbhoom School	18	...	2	7	3	8	5	6	
Beerbhoom Mission School ...	6	...	...	...	3	4	6	4	
Beersinga A. S. School ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1		
Behala Mission School ...	5	...	...	...	5	2	4	4	
Carried forward ...	208	5	41	35	80	47	74	78	5

Names of Institutions.	No. of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in				Absent.
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	
Brought over ...	208	5	41	35	80	47	74	78	5
Bellore School	2	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	
Bengal Academy	8	..	2	1	3	3	4	4	1
Berhampore Collegiate School ...	29	1	3	4	15	5	15	14	
Bhagulpore School ...	12	3	4	2	...	3	1	3	
Bhastarah School	3	.	1	..	1	...	2	2	
Bhowanipore Institution ...	5	...	.	2	3	1	3	3	
Bhowanipore Union Academy ...	15	...	1	2	9	5	8	7	1
Bishop's School, Simla ..	5	..	3	1	...	...	...	1	
Bishop Wilson's School, Chatra	5	...	..	..	4	3	4	5	
Bograh School	7	...	..	1	6	5	2	2	
Boroe School	4	...	...	...	2	..	3	3	
Boys' Academy, Dacca .	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	
Boys' Orphanage, Shahjehanpore	2	...	2						
Brahmo School, Dacca ...	12	..	3	3	6	4	4	4	
Budaon School	3	...	...	...	2	...	3	3	
Bullagurh School	8	..	2	1	4	3	3	2	
Bulrampore School... ...	1	...	...	1					
Burdwan C. M. S. Institution ...	4	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	
,, Moharaja's School ...	10	1	1	1	2	1	6	1	1
Burranagur Hindu School ...	1	...		...	1		1	1	
Burrisa School	4	1	2	...	1		1	1	
Burrisaul School	16	...	4	1	6	2	10	9	
C. M. School, Azimgurh ...	1		...	...	...		...	...	1
,, ,, Meerut .	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	
Cachar School	3	...	..		1	3	1	1	
Calcutta Boys' School ...	1	..	1	...	.	..	...	..	
Calcutta Mudressa	14	1	2	4	3	2	2	2	1
Calcutta Seminary	4	...	.	1	3	3	3	2	
Calcutta Training Academy ...	18	...	3	2	9	5	11	6	
,, ,, Institution ...	22	...	...	1	20	16	14	16	1
,, ,, Seminary ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1		
Canning College, Lucknow ...	22	3	3	1	10	3	11	8	
Cawnpore Zillah School ...	3	...	3						
Chatmore School	3	...	...	...	3	2	3	3	
Chatra Training School ...	3	...	...	..	3	1	3	2	
Chinsurah Hindu School ...	15	...	..	3	5	6	11	7	1
Chittagong High School ...	9	.	...	2	1	...	7	3	
Christ Church School, Cawnpore	4	...	2	2					
Colombo Academy	5	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1
Commillah School	6	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	
Carried forward ...	502	17	85	74	212	129	218	202	13

Names of Institutions.	No. of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in				Absent.
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	
Brought over ...	502	17	85	74	212	129	218	202	13
Coomercolly School ...	3	...	...	...	3	0	1	2	
Cossipore School	6	...	...	2	3	1	2	3	
Culna Moharaja's School ...	7	...	2	...	5	2	4	3	
Cuttack High School ...	8	...	5	2	...	...	...	1	
Cutwa School	6	...	...	...	0	1	1	4	
Dacca Collegiate School ...	33	8	10	1	12	3	11	8	
Debroogurh School ...	2	...	2						
Delhi Zillah School... ...	14	2	4	1	1	...	3	6	1
Devgram School	2	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	
Digapatia School	5	...	...	1	4	4	3	3	
Dinagepore School	6	...	1	...	3	...	2	2	
Doveton College	13	4	2	2	2	2	4	4	
Dushghurah School ...	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	
Free Church Institution, Calcutta	39	3	12	5	13	8	9	7	
Free Church Institution, Chinsurah	15	...	4	1	5	4	3	7	
Free Church Institution, Nagpore	14	...	3	3	6	3	3	2	
Free Church Branch School, Culna	5	...	...	..	5	2	4	4	
Free Church Mission School, Bansbariah	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Free Church Mission School, Mahanad	2	...	...	...	2	0	1	2	
Free School	6	...	...	...	4	6	1	2	
Furreedpore School ...	8	1	1	3	3	...	2	3	
Fyzabad High School ...	14	1	3	1	6	...	7	7	
Garden Reach School ...	9	...	2	...	5	4	2	2	
Gazeepore Mission School ...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	
General Assembly's Institution..	39	4	10	5	14	5	13	14	
Goondah High School ...	4	...	...	..	2	2	2	2	
Govindachandra's School, Patna	4	...	..	2	...	...	...	2	
Gowhatty High School ...	7	...	1	2	1	1	1	2	
Gya School	3	1	...	...	2	2	2	2	
Hamirpore School	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	
Hampton Court School, Mussooree	1	...	...	...	...	1			
Hare School	45	16	11	7	5	6	2	4	3
Hazaribag School	4	...	1	...	...	3	1	1	
Hindu School ...	43	16	10	3	4	5	7	2	4
Hooghly Branch School ...	19	2	4	2	7	4	8	4	1
Carried forward ...	898	76	174	118	334	200	322	316	22

Names of Institutions.	No. of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in				Absent.
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	
Brought over ...	898	76	174	118	334	200	322	316	22
Hooghly Collegiate School ...	56	6	15	6	18	9	9	10	2
Horinavi A. S. School ...	5	2	1	1	1	...	1	1	
Howrah School	23	3	4	5	9	9	7	5	
Hume's High School, Etawah ...	5	1	3	1					
Hurdui Zillah School ...	7	2	2	...	2	...	2	2	
Ilsoba Mondlye School ...	2	...	1	1					
Intally Institution	6	...	...	2	4	2	3	2	
Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar ...	5	...	...	..	5	1	1	2	
Jerat School	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	
Jessore School	9	...	1	3	4	1	1	3	
Jeypore Moharaja's College ...	4	1	2	...	...	1			
Jonye Training School ...	5	...	3	1	1				
Joydebpore School	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1
Joynarain's College, Benares ...	8	...	2	3	3	2	...	2	
Jugguthullubpore School ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1		
Kaliparah School	4	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	
Kampti School	5	..	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
Kandi School	12	2	2	2	4	0	2	5	
Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School	9	...	...	...	9	5	9	6	
Khanakool Kishnaghur A. S. School	4	...	1	...	2	...	2	2	1
Kishnaghur A. V. School ...	40	...	6	3	30	2	19	20	
Kishnaghur Collegiate School ...	35	3	8	7	11	7	1	6	2
Konnugger School ...	11	1	4	1	3	4	2	4	
Koochiakole Rajgram School ...	12	...	...	2	5	3	9	5	1
Lahore Collegiate School ...	16	..	3	3	9	1	8	6	
Lahore Mission School ...	9	...	...	...	5	5	6	7	
La Martiniere College, Calcutta...	11	2	1	1	5	3	4	6	1
La Martiniere College, Lucknow	5	2	3						
L. M. High School, Benares ...	13	...	1	2	4	2	7	7	
L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore	25	5	12	1	5	1	3	2	
L. M. S. Institution, Mirzapore	1	...	...	1					
L. M. S. School, Khagrah ...	5	1	1	...	0	1	2	2	1
Loodiana Mission School ..	2	...	.	...	...	...	2	1	
Lukhimpore School ...	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	
Lullutpore School	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	
Mahespore School	5	...	...	...	3	3	1	3	
Maldah School	5	...	4	...	1	...	1		
Metropolitan Institution ...	33	3	9	3	16	2	8	7	
Carried forward ...	1306	111	265	167	502	266	440	440	33

Names of Institutions.	No. of Candidates.	Passed in the First Division.	Passed in the Second Division.	Passed in the Third Division.	Failed in English.	Failed in 2nd Language.	Failed in History and Geography.	Failed in Mathematics.	Absent.
Brought over ...	1306	111	265	167	502	266	440	440	33
Midnapore School	8	...	5	...	...	...	2	1	1
Midnapore L. M. School ...	7	...	...	1	4	1	4	4	
Mihirpore School	2	...	1	...	1				
Mirzapore Mission School, Calcutta...	3	1	...	1	1				
Mirzapore Zillah School ...	5	..	2	1	2	...	1	2	
Mogultuli E. School, Commillah.	6	...	...	...	6	1	5	3	1
Monghyr School	6	...	2	...	1	..	4	1	
Moradabad School	4	...	...	3	1	1	1		
Moradpore School, Patna ...	2	..	...	..	1	1	1	1	1
Moradpore Training Seminary ...	5	...	...	2	2	0	3	3	
Motihari School	1	...	...	1					
Mozufferpore School ...	7	...	1	2	3	1	4	3	
Muragatcha School... ...	3	...	1	.	2	2	2	1	
Mussooree School	6	4	1	...	..	...	...	...	1
Muttra School	2	...	...	..	...	...	..	2	
Myapore School	1	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	
Mymensing School	19	1	6	5	2	1	4	3	
Nabadwipa A. S. School ...	4	...	...	...	2	0	3	1	
Nagpore Normal School ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	
Nebodhia School	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	
Nizamut School	7	...	1	...	4	3	6	6	
Noakhally School	2	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1
Noral School	11	...	.	3	7	3	3	4	
Nowgong School	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Okersa School	4	...	...	1	3	2	3	2	
Oonao Zillah School ...	5	...	2	1	1				
Ooterparah School	19	6	2	6	2	2	2	1	
Oriental Seminary	9	1	2	3	2	.	2	1	1
Paikparah School	1	...	...	..	1	...	1	1	
Pakoor School	5	...	...	..	5	2	1	3	
Pandra School	3	...	...	.	3	...	3	1	
Patna Collegiate School ...	20	2	6	5	2	4	4	5	
Patna Normal School ...	12	...	..	2	8	5	4	5	
Peshawur Mission School ...	1	...	...	..	..	1			
Pogose School	44	4	8	5	21	7	10	11	1
Pooree School	3	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	
Private Students	23	.	1	..	13	9	17	14	2
Pubna School	9	...	..	1	7	...	1	3	1
Pubna Night School ..	3	...	...	...	3	1	3	3	
Carried forward ..	1582	131	307	211	614	313	541	531	43

Names of Institutions.	No. of Candidates.	Passed in the First Division.	Passed in the Second Division.	Passed in the Third Division.	Failed in English.	Failed in 2nd Language.	Failed in History and Geography.	Failed in Mathematics.	Absent.
Brought over ...	1582	131	307	211	614	313	541	531	43
Pulwa Magoorah School ..	7	...	...	...	5	1	5	5	1
Purneah School	3	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	
Queen's College, Benares ...	12	3	4	2	...	1	2	1	
Ranaghat School	3	..	1	..	2				
Ranchi School	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	
Rawul Pindee Mission School ...	4	2	1	1					
Roy Bareilly School ...	3	...	1	1	1				
Rowile School	1	...	1						
Rundheer Institution, Kupurthala...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	
Rungpore School	6	...	...	..	1	3	1	1	1
Salkea School	7	...	2	1	3	2	2	4	
Sanskrit College	16	5	3	1	4	1	2	6	
Santipore English School, (Old) ..	10	...	...	3	7	2	3	3	
" " " (New)...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Santosh Jahnavi School ...	5	...	2	...	2	1	2	1	1
Sarun School	18	...	...	..	10	9	13	16	
Saugor High School ...	10	1	2	5	...	...	...	2	
Seal's Free College	13	..	1	1	5	6	10	4	1
Seetapore Government School ...	3	...	...	...	2	...	3	3	
Sehore High School	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	
Serajgunge School	3	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	
Serampore College	16	...	5	1	3	3	7	9	1
Shahjehanpore School ...	2	...	2						
Sibpore School	3	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	
Sibsagor School	2		...	...	...	1	2		
Sodepore School	5	...	1	...	4	1	4	3	
Soorool School	4	...	1	...	2	2	3	2	
South Baharoo School ...	7	...	3	2	2	1	1	1	
St. Fr. D. Sale's School ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	
St. George's College ...	6	...	..	.	...	5	3	3	1
St. John's College, Agra ...	13	...	5	3	3	2	3	2	
St. John's School, Rangoon ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling ...	2	...	1	...	...	..	...	1	
St. Peter's College, Agra ...	6	..	2	1	...	1	1	3	
St. Peter's C. M. School, Allahabad	6	...	4	...	...	...	2	1	
St. Stephen's College, Delhi ...	8	.	5	1	...	...	1	2	
St. Stephen's Mission School, Nyhati ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1		
Carried forward ...	1801	142	355	237	687	360	621	619	49

Names of Institutions.	No. of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in				Absent.
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	
Brought over ...	1801	142	355	237	687	360	621	619	49
St. Thomas's College, Colombo ...	12	1	5	...	3	1	2	6	
St. Xavier's College ...	10	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	
St. Xavier's School ...	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Sultangatcha School ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1		
Sultanpore School ...	3	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	
Sylhet Government School ...	7	1	3	1	1	...	2	1	
Sylhet Mission School ...	6	...	...	...	4	..	6	6	
Tagoria School ...	3	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	
Taltollah Preparatory School ...	4	...	...	...	4	4	4	4	
Teachers ...	16	1	...	4	9	2	8	9	1
Tezpore School ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	
Tumlook Hamilton's English School ...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	
Ula School ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1		
Umballa Mission School ...	2	.	...	1	1				
Umritsur Government School ...	13	...	...	...	10	5	11	11	
Umritsur Mission School ...	5	...	1	4					
Useful Arts School ...	3	...	..	...	3	...	1	2	
Victoria College, Agra ..	5	...	1	...	4	1	2		
Victoria School, Gazeepore ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	
Total ...	1902	149	371	247	736	377	666	669	50

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1871.

Comparative Table showing the number of Candidates sent forward from each Institution, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject.

Names of Institutions.	No of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in					
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	2nd Language.	History.	Mathematics.	Logic and Philosophy.	Absent.
Agra College	3		1	1	...	1				
Bareilly College	11	1	4	2	.	4	2	1	3	
Berhampore College ...	17	...	2	2	10	4	5	4	11	1
Bishop's College	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	1		
Canning College, Lucknow ...	14	...	3	2	8	5	3	4	4	1
Cathedral Mission College ...	28	1	4	10	8	7	6	9	8	1
Chittagong High School ...	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1
Cuttack High School ...	8	. .	6	...	. .	...	...	2	1	
Dacca College	37	1	1	6	22	18	9	15	25	
Delhi College	11	...	1	2	5	7	...	3	5	
Ex-Students, Cathedral Mission College	1	. .	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	
Ex-Students, Dacca College ...	2	1	...		...	1	..	..	1	
Ex-Students, Hooghly College ...	1	...	...	1						
Free Church Institution, Calcutta	38	...	2	9	18	20	12	16	20	1
General Assembly's Institution...	15	1	1	2	7	6	3	4	8	1
Gowhatty High School ...	10	...	2	1	6	5	...	3	7	
Hooghly College	48	3	6	11	23	20	9	13	16	1
Joynarain's College ...	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	
Kishnaghur College ...	27	3	7	9	3	6	1	3	2	
Lahore College	10	...	...	1	4	4	2	3	4	5
L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore	15	.	1	2	7	1	5	6	8	1
Medical College	2	. .	...	..	1	2	...	2	1	
Mussooree School	1	1								
Patna College	23	1	1	6	6	10	3	10	8	
Presidency College... ...	133	13	32	13	56	44	26	33	49	7
Queen's College, Benares ...	8	...	4	...	3	3	1	1	3	
Sanskrit College	7	..	2	1	4	...	2	2	3	1
Saugor High School ...	4	...	1	2	1	1				
Serampore College ...	10	...	...	4	4	4	2	3	3	
St. John's College, Agra ...	3	.	..	...	2	3	1	3	1	
St. Thomas' College, Colombo ...	2	...	1	1						
St. Xavier's College ...	2	. .	1	1						
Teacher	9	1	0	1	6	4	4	4	5	21
Total ...	507	27	85	92	206	182	96	147	198	21

58. Read proceedings of the Faculty of Medicine upon an application from Mr. Doyle to be allowed to count attendance at Guy's Hospital for a summer and winter session as one year's study under the regulations of this University for admission to the examination in Medicine.

ORDERED—

That the decision of the Faculty be adopted.

59. Read proceedings of a meeting of the Senate on the 29th December.

ORDERED—

That all the resolutions passed by the Senate be submitted for the approval of the Governor General in Council.

60. The Registrar reported that Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. had offered to give Rs. 4,500 for the proceeds of sale that may be effected in 1872 of the following publications, partly the property of the University :—

English Entrance	Selections	for 1873,
Bengali ditto	ditto	for 1873,
English First Arts	ditto	for 1873,
English B. A.	ditto	for 1874,

the stock remaining in hand at the end of the year to be the property of the University.

ORDERED—

That the offer be accepted.

61. Read an application from the Revd. John Hewlett for the affiliation of the London Mission School at Mirzapore up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts.

ORDERED—

That the affiliation be recommended for the sanction of the Governor General in Council, with effect from 1st January 1872.

62. It was ordered that the History of India for Schools by Mr. Lethbridge and Dr. Pope be added to the list of text-books in History for the Entrance Examination.

63. The Syndicate proceeded to consider the report of the committee on the introduction of natural and physical science into schools and colleges and the opinions on the same expressed by gentlemen who had been consulted.

After considerable discussion it was decided to reconsider the subject at a special meeting of the Syndicate on Saturday, the 13th January, and that, in the meantime, Mr. Atkinson, Revd. Dr. Mitchell, and Dr. Ewart, be requested to form a sub-committee for the purpose of drawing up a scheme in general accordance with the result of the present preliminary discussion.

J. SUTCLIFFE,

Registrar.

(Confirmed.)

E. C. BAYLEY,

Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.

No. 7.

THE 27TH JANUARY.

Present:

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*
MR. ATKINSON.
DR. EWART.
REVD. K. M. BANERJEA.
REVD. DR. MITCHELL.

64. Read letter No. 51 of 19th January from the Government of India, announcing that the Governor General in Council had been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be fellows of the University :—

Sir G. E. W. Couper, *Bart.*, C. B., C. S. I.
J. Graham, Esq.
A. C. Lyall, Esq , C. S.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hyde, R. E.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Tennant, R. E.
J. Beames, Esq., C. S.
W. W. Hunter, Esq., B. A., LL. D., C. S.
A. W. Croft, Esq., M. A.
Captain H. S. Jarrett.
Assistant Surgeon G. King, M. B.
T. S. Isaac, Esq., C. E.
Dr. J. Anderson.
G. Sibley, Esq., C. E.

The Revd. R. Jardine, B. D.
The Revd. S. Dyson.
The Revd. C. E. Vines, B. A.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon Tameez Khan, Khan Bahadoor.
Baboo Doorga Churn Laha.
„ Gourdass Basak.

ORDERED:—

To be recorded. Also that the new fellows be distributed amongst the Faculties as follows:—

Sir G. E. W. Couper, *Bart.*, C. B., C. S. I. A. C. Lyall, Esq., C. S. J. Beames, Esq., C. S. W. W. Hunter, Esq., B. A., LL. D., C. S. A. W. Croft, Esq., M. A. Captain H. S. Jarrett. Revd. R. Jardine, B. D. Revd. S. Dyson. Revd. C. E. Vines, B. A. Baboo Doorga Churn Laha. „ Gourdass Basak.	Faculty of Arts
J. Graham, Esq.	Faculty of Law.
Assistant Surgeon G. King, M. B. Dr. J. Anderson. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Tameez Khan, Khan Bahadoor.	Faculty of Medicine.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hyde, R. E. Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Tennant, R. E. T. S. Isaac, Esq., C. E. G. Sibley, Esq., C. E.	Faculty of Engineering.

65. Read the following report of the Senior Board of Examiners:—

"We have the honor to submit, for the approval of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, the result of the B. A. Examination:—

"Two hundred and thirty-two candidates were registered for examination, of whom 10 have obtained the standard required for passing in the first class, 40 in the second, and 50 in the third; 3 were absent, and 129 have failed.

"The examination has been conducted in accordance with the instructions contained in our letter of appointment.

"We subjoin two resolutions passed by us at a meeting of the Board, which we commend to the favorable consideration of the Syndicate :—

RESOLVED :

(1). That the cases of Nos. 73 and 180, who have failed by one mark in two subjects, be referred to the Syndicate for decision, with a recommendation from the Board of Examiners that, in the peculiar circumstances of the case, the students be allowed to pass.

(2). That the Board of Examiners is of opinion that adherence to a hard and fast numerical rule may occasion great injustice to candidates, and it therefore requests the Syndicate to allow future Boards of Examiners for the First Arts and B. A. Degree a slight discretion in passing candidates."

ORDERED—

(1) That the names of those candidates who are reported to have passed, be published in the *Gazette.*

(2) That, for reasons set forth in the resolution of the Syndicate, para. 93 of the Minutes of 31st January 1862-63, the Syndicate do not feel justified in passing candidates, Nos. 73 and 180, nor do they think it desirable to invest the Board with the power of passing candidates except under the operation of the general rule.

The following are the names of the successful candidates at the Examination for the Degree of B. A.:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Rajaninath Ray	...	...	Presidency College.
2	Batakrishna Sen	...	...	Ditto.

3	Biharilál Bandyopádhyay	...	Presidency College.
4	Sasibhushan Datta ...	...	Ditto.
5	Manmathakumár Basu	...	Ditto.
6	Brajendranath De ...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
7	Bipinvihári Dás ...	...	Presidency College.
8	Tárapada Ghoshál ..	...	Ditto.
9	Khiradchandra Ráychaudhuri	...	Ditto.
10	Sajanikánta Chattopádhyay	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Bagchi, Annadaprasad	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Bandyopadhyáy, Chandrakumar	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Basu, Asutosh ...	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Kesavkumar ...	...	Presidency College.
	Bhattacharyya, Narayanchandra	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Chattopadhyáy, Kirtichandra	...	Patna College.
	„ Upendranath	...	Presidency College.
	Chaudhuri, Sasibhushan ...	...	Hooghly College.
	Currie, F. ...	...	St. Xavier's College.
10	De, Gaurcharan ...	...	Dacca College.
	„ Purnachandra ...	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Dev, Bhutnath ...	...	Patna College.
	Gangopadhyáy, Rajanikanta	...	Presidency College.
	Ghoshál, Saratkumár ...	...	Ditto.
	Hanumanprasad ...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Kar, Girischandra ...	...	Presidency College.
	„ Umacharan ...	...	Hooghly College.
	Lahiri, Jogendranath ...	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Madangopal ...	...	Delhi College.
20	Mallik, Lalitmadhav ...	...	Presidency College.
	Mitra, Bisvambhar ...	...	Ditto.
	„ Surendranath ...	..	Cathedral Mission College.
	Mukhopádhyáy, Chandrasekhar, No. 2.		Presidency College.
	„ Girindranath	...	Kishnaghur College.
	„ Haridás	...	Presidency College.
	„ Kálinath	..	Kishnaghur College.
	„ Pramadanath	...	Hooghly College.
	Nandi, Ramanchandra	.	Presidency College.
	Popelay, Lachmandas ...	...	Delhi College.

30	Ráy, Durgasundar ...	... Dacca College.
	„ Navinchandra ...	... Cáthedral Mission College.
	„ Purnachandra ...	.. Ditto.
	„ Saradaprasanna ...	... Presidency College.
	Raychaudhuri, Devendrakumar	... Ditto.
	Rebello, P. T. ...	... St. Xavier's College.
	Rothwell, J. M. G. ...	... Bishop's College.
	Sárkar, Dinanáth ...	... Kishnaghur College.
	Sen, Amvikácharan ...	... Presidency College.
	„ Haricharan ...	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
40	Sivpratav Narayan ...	... Patna College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Atmaram Mahta ..	... Lahore College.
	Bandyopádhyáy, Jadunath	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Maheschandra	... Patna College.
	„ Rámnarayan	... Presidency College.
	Basak, Rasamay ...	... Dacca College.
	Basu, Atulchandra ...	... Presidency College.
	„ Binadvihári ...	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Hemchandra ...	... Ditto.
	„ Jogendrachandra	... Teacher.
10	„ Jogeschandra ...	... Presidency College.
	„ Sasibhushan ...	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Amritalal	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Nilkanta	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Dás, Mahendranath ...	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Nandalál ...	... St. Xavier's College.
	De, Lalvihari ...	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	„ Nilmadhav ...	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Dev, Gopendrakrishna ...	... Presidency College.
	Ghosh, Avinaschandra ...	... Ditto.
20	„ Jadunáth ...	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	„ Mahimchandra ...	.... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Sasimohan ...	... Berhampore College.
	Gomez, D. ...	... Bishop's College.
	Guha, Asminikumar ...	... Presidency College.
	Gupta, Chandranarayan...	... Patna College.
	Rajnarayan ...	... Ditto.

	Kanjilal, Kailaschandra...	Teacher.
	Majumdar, Mahendrachandra	Ditto.
	„ Ramdurlabh	Dacca College.
30	Mitra, Akshaykumar ...	Hooghly College.
	„ Bhuvanmohan ...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	„ Biháriláll ...	Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Bipinvihari ...	Presidency College.
	„ Devendranath ...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Jaygopal	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Saradaprasad, No 2.	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Nandi, Becharam ..	Teacher.
	„ Loknáth ...	Presidency College.
	Páin, Nandadulal ...	Ditto.
40	Pál, Jadunath ...	Ditto.
	Ráy, Purnachandra ...	Kishnaghur College.
	Sányál, Bhuvanmohan ...	Teacher.
	„ Harischandra ...	Presidency College.
	Sarkár, Haradhan ...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Sen, Bipinvihári ...	Hooghly College.
	„ Durgacharan ...	Presidency College.
	„ Jogneswar ...	Ditto.
	„ Maheschandra ...	Hooghly College.
	„ Ratneswar ..	Presidency College.
50	Thomson, J. F. (Junior) ..	Hooghly College.

With reference to the result of the B. A. Examination, the Eshan and Vizianagram Scholarships were awarded to Rajaninath Ráy, of the Presidency College.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1872.

Comparative Table showing the Number of Candidates sent forward from each Institution, the Number Passed, and the Number Failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject.

Names of Institutions.	No. of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in						Absent.
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	2nd Language.	History.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	Mental and Moral Science.	Optional Subject.	
Berhampore College...	3	...	...	1	1	2	.	2	2	1	...
Bishop's College ...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
Canning College, Lucknow	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cathedral Mission College	10	...	4	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	...
Dacca College ...	13	...	2	2	3	5	1	5	5	4	1
Delhi College ...	5	...	2	...	2	3	...	2	...	2	...
Doveton College ...	1	..	..	...	1	.	..	1	1	...	...
Free Church Institution, Calcutta ...	33	...	4	7	16	12	3	12	14	1	1
General Assembly's Institution ...	18		1	6	6	6	1	8	3	2	..
Hooghly College ...	18	..	3	4	4	5	...	7	7	4	..
Kishnaghur College...	17	..	4	1	7	6	4	8	9	3	...
Lahore College ...	3	..	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	...
Medical College ...	1	...	..	.	..	1	..	1	...	1	...
Patna College ...	8	...	3	3	1	2	...	1	2	...	...
Presidency College ...	79	9	13	14	19	28	9	24	23	10	3
Queen's College, Benares ...	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Sanskrit College ...	5	...	...	...	5	1	3	4	4	1	...
St. Xavier's College...	4	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	..	...	.
Teachers ...	9	...	...	5	2	2	1	4	3	2	...
Total ...	232	10	40	50	71	75	25	84	76	33	5

The Examiners in Law reported that the following candidates had passed the examination :—

BACHELOR IN LAW.

Second Division

In Order of Merit.

1	Mahit Chandra Basu		Presidency College.
	Chandra Mohan Chakravarti	...	Patna College.
3	Chandrakanta Páin	..	Kishnaghur College.
4	Krishnakamal Bhattácháryya	.	Presidency College.
5	Hariprasanna Mukhopadhyay	...	Kishnaghur College.
6	Devendranath Ghosh	...	Presidency College.
7	Lalmohan Das	...	Ditto.
	Bipinkrishna Basu	...	Ditto.
9	Bipinvihari Mukhopadhyay		Kishnaghur College.
10	Sivnath Bandyopadhyay	...	Presidency College.
11	Basantakumár Basu	...	Ditto.
12	Rajanikánta Chaudhuri	...	Dacca College.
13	Narasinha Datta	...	Presidency College.
	Trailokyanath Basu	.	Ditto.
15	Abdul Bari	...	Ditto.
16	Syamaldás Chakravarti		Patna College.
17	Akshaykumár Basu	..	Presidency College.
	Umákáli Mukhopádhyáy	...	Ditto.
19	Kedarnath Sarkar	...	Ditto.
20	Rajaninath Basu	.	Ditto.
	Gopal Chandra Mukhopadhyay	...	Ditto.

LICENSE IN LAW

In Alphabetical Order.

Baksi, Kedarnath		Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyáy, Bhuvanmohan	...	Ditto.
„ Binadvihári	...	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	..	Kishnaghur College.
„ Kántichandra	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Upendranath	...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Jogendranath		Ditto.

Chattopadhyay, Trailokyanath	...	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Kálikrishna	...	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Sirischandra	...	Ditto.
Dán, Parmeswar	...	Ditto.
Dás, Bhairavchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Jagatchandra	...	Dacca College.
Datta, Priyanath	...	Presidency College.
„ Radhakrishna	...	Patna College.
De, Govindachandra	...	Presidency College.
Gangopadhyay, Binadvihari	...	Ditto.
„ Bhuvanmohan	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Chandrakumar	...	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Nilmádhav	...	Berhampore College.
Ghosh, Upendranath	...	Presidency College.
Lahiri, Purnachandra	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Mahendrachandra	...	Berhampore College.
„ Upendranarayan	...	Presidency College.
Mallik, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
Masánta, Parvaticharan	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Bhagavaticharan	...	Patna College.
„ Saradacharan	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Avinaschandra	...	Ditto.
Ráy, Girischandra	...	Ditto.
„ Syámácharan	...	Dacca College.
Ráychaudhuri, Rámchandra	...	Presidency College.
Sarkár, Jogeschandra	...	Hooghly College.
„ Mahimchandra	...	Berhampore College.
Sen, Banavarilal	...	Presidency College.
„ Jadunándan	...	Berhampore College.
„ Kánáilal	...	Presidency College.
„ Umeschandra	...	Kishnaghur College.
Sukul, Bhadranath	...	Ditto.

ORDERED—

That the names of the successful candidates be published in the *Gazette*.

67. The following gentlemen were appointed to conduct the

medical examinations of 1872 in the subjects mentioned opposite their names:—

Dr. Cutcliffe	Anatomy.
„ Ewart	Physiology.
„ Anderson	Comparative Anatomy.
„ King	Botany.
„ Chuckerbutty	Materia Medica.
„ Chevers	Medicine and Midwifery.
„ Fayrer.	Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery.
„ F. N. Macnamara	Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

68. Read letter No. 22 of 11th January from the Government of India, sanctioning the affiliation of the London Mission School, Mirzapore, up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts from 1st instant.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

69. Read an application from the Managers of the Metropolitan Institution for its affiliation up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts from 1st instant.

ORDERED—

That the affiliation be recommended for the sanction of the Governor General in Council.

70. Read extract, para. 4, from letter No. 12 of 14th December, from the Secretary of State, to the Governor General in Council, forwarded under endorsement No. 75 of 26th January of the Home Department.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

71. On the recommendation of the sub-committee appointed at the last meeting of the Syndicate, it was resolved that the following changes in the First Arts and B. A. Courses be laid before the

Faculty of Arts, with a request that the Faculty will consider and report upon them as early in March as may be practicable :—

FIRST ARTS.

Present Course.	*Alternative Course.*
English.	English.
Classical Language.	Latin.
History.	History.
Mathematics.	Mathematics, as now, with experimental illustrations of Mechanics.
Psychology and Logic.	Inorganic Chemistry, as in Roscoe Logic (Part).

B. A.

Present Course, modified.	*Alternative Course.*
English, Classical Language, Mathematics } as now.	English, Mathematics } as now.
And two of the following :—	Inorganic Chemistry. And one of the following :—
(*a.*) Mental Philosophy *and* Moral Philosophy, *or* Logic.	(*d.*) Acoustics, Thermotics, Optics, Magnetism, Electricity } as in Ganot.
(*b.*) History (as now) *and* Arnold's Lectures on Modern History, *or* The History of the Jews.	(*e.*) General Physiology. Animal Physiology. Zoology.
(*c.*) Algebra, Trigonometry } as laid down in the Course for Honors.	(*f.*) General Physiology. Vegetable Physiology. Botany.
Analytical Conic Sections.	(*g.*) Geology. Mineralogy. Physical Geography.

J. SUTCLIFFE.

Registrar.

(Confirmed.)

E. C. BAYLEY,

Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.

No. 8.

THE 24TH FEBRUARY.

Present:

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*
MR. ATKINSON.
REVD. K. M. BANERJEA.
THE HON'BLE A. G. MACPHERSON.
„ REVD. DR. MITCHELL.
MR. LEONARD.

72. The Examiners for Honors in Arts reported that the following graduates had attained the standard laid down by the Syndicate:—

ENGLISH.

FIRST CLASS.

In Order of Merit.

Hukumchand	...	Delhi College.
Brajendranath Dé	..	Canning College, Lucknow.

SECOND CLASS.

In Order of Merit.

Isanchandra Basu	...	Presidency College.
Ramgopál Chakravarti	...	Ditto.
Jogendranath Mukhopádhyáy	. .	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Surendranath Sarkar	.	Presidency College.
Kunjavihari Gupta		Ditto.

THIRD CLASS.

In Order of Merit.

Baishnavcharan Datta	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Baláichand Datta	...	Presidency College.
Avinaschandra Ghosh	..	Ditto.
Ádyanath Mukhopádhyáy	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.

SANSKRIT.

SECOND CLASS.

Sivnath Bhattácháryya	...	Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

THIRD CLASS.

In Order of Merit.

Haricharan Mitra	...	Presidency College.
Birájkrishna Ghosh	...	Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND CLASS.

Sasibhushan Mukhopádhyáy	...	Presidency College.

THIRD CLASS.

Baidyanath Basu	...	Kishnaghur College.

PHILOSOPHY.

FIRST CLASS.

Jogendranath Ghosh	...	Presidency College.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

THIRD CLASS.

Gyanchandra Chaudhuri	...	Presidency College.

The Examiners also reported that the following graduates had attained the standard for the Degree of M. A. :—

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

Bandyopádhyáy, Jogendranath	..	Sanskrit College.
Datta, Ishanchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Majumdar, Ánandanath	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Mukhopádhyáy, Kshetramohan		Presidency College.
Sen, Krishnakumar	.	Calcutta Free Church Institution
Sriram	...	Delhi College.

ORDERED—

That the names of the successful candidates be published in the *Gazette.*

73. The Examiners for the Premchand Roychand Studentship recommended that Kartickchandra Mitra of the Presidency College be elected student for 1872.

RESOLVED—

(1)—That, in consequence of the decrease in the annual income from the invested funds, the value of the Studentship be reduced from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 1,800 per annum for the present and future elections, but that the stipends of the existing students be maintained at the former rate of Rs. 2,000.

(2)—That Kartickchandra Mitra be elected Premchand student for 1872.

74. The question of appointing selections in Persian for the First Arts and B. A. Examinations was considered, and it was resolved—

That Colonel Lees, Captain Jarrett and the Revd. K. M. Banerjea be requested to act as a Sub-Committee for the purpose of making selections, and that, subject to the approval of the Vice-Chancellor, the selections proposed by the Sub-Committee be adopted.

75. Read letter No. 76 of 30th January, from the Government of India, conveying the sanction of the Governor General in Council to the several changes recommended by the Senate at the meeting held on 29th December.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

76. Read letter No. 88 of 9th February, from the Government of India, in reply to letter No. 140 of 16th December last from this Office, stating that the Governor General in Council

regretted that he could not at present sanction any increase to the salary of the Registrar, but that His Excellency would not object to reconsider the question when an equilibrium between the receipts and expenditure of the University had been attained,

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

77. Read letter No. 96 of 19th February, from the Government of India, sanctioning the affiliation of the Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta, up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts, with effect from 1st ultimo.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

78. Read a letter from students of the Presidency and other Colleges who failed at the last B. A. Examination, requesting that they might be allowed to take up in the Examination of 1873 the Sanskrit Selections prescribed for the Examination of 1872, in lieu of the higher standard in Sanskrit laid down for 1873.

ORDERED—

That the request of the applicants be refused.

79. Read letter No. 3983 of 10th February, from the Director of Public Instruction, Oudh, asking whether the text-books prescribed for the Entrance Examination, in Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian are also to be prescribed for the examination in optional Classics of the University Vernacular Examination, and urging strongly that no text-books be prescribed for the latter examination.

ORDERED—

That a Circular be addressed to the Directors of Public Instruction, stating that the Syndicate did not intend to prescribe any text-books for the University Vernacular Examination, but merely to lay down that the standard of examination in Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian was to be on the same level in point of difficulty as that for the Entrance Examination.

80. The Sub-Committee of the Faculty of Law for selecting text-books for the B. L. Examination recommended that the following list be adopted :—

Tex-books for the B. L. Examination recommended by the Sub-Committee of the Faculty of Law.

I.—Principles of General Jurisprudence and Law of Property; the Law relating to persons in their public and private capacities, and Legal History and Constitution.

Markby's Elements of Law.

Stephen's Blackstone, Book I; Book II, Introduction, and Part 2, Chapters 1, 2, and 4; Book IV, Part 1, Chapters 2 and 6.

Cowell's Lectures, 1870, p p. 1—226.

Ditto 1872 (when published).

Macpherson's Civil Procedure, Notes to Sections 5 and 6.

II.—The Land Tenures of Bengal; the Revenue Laws; the Law of Mortgage, Registration, Limitation, and Prescription.

Regulations I, VIII, X, XI, XIV, XV, XIX, XLIV of 1793.
Preamble of Regulation II of 1793.
Regulation VIII of 1819.
Acts X, XI of 1859.
Act VI of 1862 (B. C.)
Act VIII of 1869 (B. C.)

So far as the same relate to and are illustrative of the existing Land Tenures and Land Revenue Laws of Bengal.

Macpherson on Mortgages.
Registration Act (VIII of 1871.)
Limitation Acts (XIV of 1859 and IX of 1871.)

III.—The Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

Tagore Law Lectures, 1871, p p. 95—224.

Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law, except Chapters 1, 3, 9, 11, and 12.

IV.—The Law of Contracts and Torts.

Macpherson on Contracts.

Stephen's Blackstone, Book V, Chapters 7 and 8.

V.—Civil Procedure and Evidence.

The following Sections of the Code of Civil Procedure with the notes thereon in Macpherson's Civil Procedure.—Sections 1—35, 39—43, 47—102, 109—125, 128, 139—141, 145, 183—296, 312—327, 332—380.

The amendments of the Code of Civil Procedure so far as they relate to these sections.

The Indian Evidence Act of 1872.

VI.—Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure.

The Penal Code (except Sections 109—120, 124—140, 162—190, 205—229, 236—241, 243—298, 312—318, 321—338, 392—402, 426—440, 447—462, 478—510, and all such parts of the Code as relate exclusively to the amount of punishment to be inflicted for an offence).

The Code of Criminal Procedure (except Sections 76—99, 112—178, 273—317, 329—358, 388—397, 429—445, and Appendix).

The amendments of the Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure so far as they relate to the Sections not above excluded.

ORDERED—

That the recommendations of the Sub-Committee be adopted.

81. Read an application from two graduates of the Patna College, asking that their attendance in Calcutta at the Convocation may not be required, and that their Diplomas may be forwarded to Patna by post.

ORDERED—

That the present and all similar applications be refused.

82. The following gentlemen were appointed to conduct the Examinations in Arts for 1872-73.—

Entrance Examination.

English.

Mr. J. K. Rogers.
„ M. J. White.
Mr. F. J. Rowe.
Revd. W. Johnson.

Sanskrit and Bengali.

Babu Rajkrishna Banerjea.
„ Brajanath Sarma.
Babu Nrisinha Mookerjea.
„ Kantichandra Banerjea.

History and Geography.

Revd. J. Trafford.
Mr. J. Wilson.
Mr. C. Martin.
Dr. Robson.

Mathematics.

Mr. W. McLaren Smith.
„ W. Griffiths.
Mr. M. Mowat.
Revd. J. Fierens.

Hindi and Uriya.

Revd. K. M. Banerjea.

First Arts and B. A. Examinations.

English.

Revd. Dr. Mitchell.
Mr. J. Sime.

Sanskrit.

Revd. K. M. Banerjea.
Pundit Maheschandra Nyaratna.

History.

Mr. E. Lethbridge.
Revd. R. Jardine.

Mathematics.

Mr. J. Aldis.
Mr. M. H. L. Beebee.

Philosophy.

Revd. S. Dyson.
Mr. A. W. Croft.

Physical Science.

Mr. H. F. Blanford.
Mr. W. G. Willson.

Entrance, First Arts and B. A. Examinations.

Latin and Greek.

Mr. A. W. Garrett.
Mr. W. T. Webb.

Arabic, Persian and Urdu.

Mr. H. Blochmann.

83. The following selections in languages for the Entrance, First Arts and B. A. Examinations of 1874-75 were appointed :—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1874.

Greek.

Xenophon	... Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer	... Iliad, Book I.

Latin.

Cornelius Nepos	... First ten Lives (Browning's Edition, Clarendon Press Series).
Ovid	... Selections* from Fasti.

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopodesha, Vishnupurána, and Mahábhárat in Rijupath, Part III.

Upakramaniká.

Arabic.

Selections* by Major Fuller.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul	... Pages 1—105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.	

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Bengali.

Selections.*

Urdu.

Selections,* Part I, by Major Fuller.

Hindi.

Bháshá bodhini	... Part IV, by Rádhá Lál, Gya Training School.
Rájniti	... First half of the work.

Uriya.

Mahábhárat	... Birát Parva.
Raghuvansa.	
Batris Singhásan.	

* Thacker, Spink and Co.

Armenian.

History of Armenia ... Books I—III.

Burmese.

Thoodhamma Tsarie
Dhamma Pada.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1874.

English.

Crabbe ... The Library.
Thomson ... Winter.
Scott ... Lay of the Last Minstrel.
Selected pieces from Byron, Moore, Wordsworth, Southey, &c.
Selected papers from the British Essayists.

Greek.

Euripides ... Alcestis.
Herodotus ... Clio.

Latin.

Livy ... Book I.
Ovid ... Metamorphoses, Selections* I—X.

Sanskrit.

Kumár Sambhava ... Books I—VII.
Uttaracharita

Arabic.

Selections by Mr. Kempson.

Hebrew.

Genesis. | Psalms 1—72.
Ruth. | Job, Chap. 1—5.

Persian.

Not yet selected.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1875.

English.

Shakspeare . Richard II.
Milton ... Lycidas, L'Allegro, Il Penseroso.
Byron .. Child Harold, Canto I.
Bacon . Essays.
Macaulay .. Essay on Bacon.

* Thacker, Spink and Co.

Helps	...	Companions of my Solitude.
Dugald Stewart	...	Introduction to the Elements. Lives of Adam Smith and Robertson.

Greek.

Sophocles	...	Philoctetes.
Demosthenes	...	De Coronâ.

Latin.

Horace	...	Odes, Books III and IV.
Tacitus	...	Histories, Book II.
Sallust	...	Cataline.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa	...	Books I—IX.
Sakuntala	...	(Devnagri Recension).

Arabic.

Tarikh-i-yamini Hamasah, first 31 pages Mutanabbi	... ...	As contained in Selections by Colonel Lees.

Persian.

Not yet selected.

84. The following selections in English for the Honor Examination of 1874 and 1875 were appointed :—

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1874-75.

English Poetry.

Chaucer	..	Selections, edited by Morris omitting Nonnes Priestes Tale (Clarendon Press Series.)
Spenser	...	Faerie Queen, Book II, Cantos 7-12 (Clarendon Press Series.)
Dryden	...	Selections edited by Christie, page 1-115 (Clarendon Press Series.)
Wordsworth	...	Excursion, Books III and IV.

Palgrave's Golden Treasury, Book IV.

The Drama.

Shakspeare	...	Julius Cæsar. Antony and Cleopatra. Coriolanus.
Marlowe	.	Edward II.
Coleridge	...	Wallenstein.
Taylor	...	Philip Van Artevelde, Part I.

Prose.

Hooker	..	Ecclesiastical Polity, Book I, Edited by Church (Clarendon Press Series.)
Sidney	..	An Apologie for Poetrie (Arber's Reprints.)
Burke	...	On the Sublime and Beautiful.
Coleridge	...	Biographic Literaria, Chap. I—IV. The Friend, Essays 1—4, 14—16, pp. 206—216, Vol. I, pp. 1—86, pp. 90—216, Vol. III.
Scott	...	Ivanhoe.
Ruskin	...	Selections from the writings of (Smith, Elder and Co.)
Mill	...	Inaugural Address at St. Andrews.

85. For the Honor Examination in History for 1874 and 1875, the following period was selected :—

As a period—

The History of the English from 1603 to 1688.

J. SUTCLIFFE,

Registrar.

(Confirmed).

E. C. BAYLEY,

Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE

FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.

No. 3.

THE 27TH FEBRUARY.

Present :

DR EWART, *in the Chair.*
MR N. C. MACNAMARA.
DR WALLER.
BABOO KANYELAL DEY.
MOONSHEE TAMEEZ KHAN, KHAN BAHADOOR.

86. The Faculty proceeded to elect a President and representative in the Syndicate for the year 1872-73.

RESOLVED—

That Dr. F. N. Macnamara be elected President and representative in the Syndicate for the year 1872-73.

(Confirmed).

J. EWART, M. D.
President.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS

FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.

No. 3

THE 6TH MARCH.

Present :

MR. ATKINSON, *in the Chair.*
„ ALDIS.
REVD. J. ASHTON.
„ K. M. BANERJEA.
BABU PRASANNAKUMAR SURBADHIKARI.
„ KHETTERMOHUN CHATTERJEA.
„ RAMCHUNDER MITTER.
„ RAJENDRALALA MITRA.
„ ROMANATH TAGORE.
„ GOURDOSS BYSAK.
MR. THWAYTES.
CAPTAIN JARRETT.
MR. CROFT.
REVD. S. DYSON.
„ DR. MURRAY MITCHELL.
„ J. TRAFFORD.
„ E. STUART.
„ R. JARDINE.
MR. TAWNEY.
„ BLANFORD.
KUMAR HURENDRAKRISHNA, RAI BAHADOOR.
HON'BLE W. MARKBY.
„ L. S. JACKSON.

87. The Faculty proceeded to elect a President for the year 1872-73.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Markby was elected President and one of the representatives of the Faculty in the Syndicate for 1872-73.

The Faculty then proceeded to elect two other representatives in the Syndicate for 1872-73.

The Rev. K. M. Banerjea and Mr. Atkinson were elected.

88. The faculty proceeded to consider the following changes in the courses for the First Arts and B. A. Examinations :—

Candidates to be allowed to take up at the First Arts and B. A. Examinations either of the courses marked A and B :—

FIRST ARTS.

A.

Present course.

English.
Classical Language.
History.
Mathematics.
Psychology and Logic.

B.

Alternative course.

English.
Latin.
History.
Mathematics, as now, with experimental illustrations of Mechanics.
Inorganic Chemistry, as in Roscoe (Part).
Logic.

B. A.

Present course, modified.

English, Classical Language, Mathematics } as now,
and *two* of the following three subjects :—

(*a*) 1. Mental Philosophy (*Hamilton's Lectures*) ;
and
2. Moral Philosophy—(as in *Fleming*) ;
or
Butler's Analogy, Part I.,
Dissertation on Virtue,
Sermons, I, II, III. ;
or
Logic, as in *Fowler's Inductive Logic.*

(*b*) History, (as now) ;
and
Arnold's Lectures on Modern History ;
or
Mill on Representative Government ;
or
The History of the Jews, from the beginning of Monarchy to the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus

(*c*) Mathematics :
1. Algebra } as laid down in the course for Honors.
2. Trigonometry
3. Analytical Conic Sections.

Alternative course.

English, Mathematics } as now,
Inorganic Chemistry,
and *one* of the following :—

(*d*) Acoustics, Thermotics, Optics, Magnetism, Electricity } as in Ganot.

(*e*) General Physiology.
Animal Physiology.
Zoology.

(*f*) General Physiology.
Vegetable Physiology.
Botany.

(*g*) Geology.
Mineralogy.
Physical Geography.

Read notes from Mr. Keene, Officiating Commissioner of Agra, Mr. Sime of Delhi College, and Mr. Harrison of Bareilly College, on the proposed courses.

The following resolution was moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Markby and seconded by Baboo Rajendralala Mitra :—

The Faculty is of opinion, that a short and easy course of Physical Science may be adopted in the schools, and made a subject for the Entrance Examination, and that it be recommended to the Syndicate to draw up such a course, and the discussion of this report be deferred until the Syndicate has made its further report.

The resolution was put to the vote and lost.

The Rev. Dr. Mitchell then moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjea :—

That for the word "*Latin,*" the words "*Classical Language,*" be substituted in the alternative course for the First Arts Examination, and that, after this amendment, the proposed courses A and B for the First Examination in Arts be adopted.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried.

Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjea moved and Baboo Ram Chunder Mitter seconded the following resolution :—

That the proposed courses marked A and B for the B. A. Examination be adopted.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried.

The Faculty desired the Syndicate to consider the possibility of sub-dividing the groups (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), and (*g*), in the alternative B. A. course, so that two groups may be required instead of one.

(Confirmed)

W. S. ATKINSON,

President.

J. SUTCLIFFE,

Registrar.

MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF LAW

FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.

No. 2.

THE 9TH MARCH.

Present:

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MACPHEROSN, *in the Chair.*
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MARKBY.
MR. BELL.

89. The Faculty proceeded to elect a President and representative in the Syndicate for the year 1872-73.

Resolved :—

That the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macpherson be re-elected President and representative in the Syndicate for the year 1872-73.

(Confirmed)

A. G. MACPHERSON,

President.

J. SUTCLIFFE,

Registrar.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.

No. 2.

(In circulation.)

90. Proposed by Mr. Blanford and seconded by Mr. Sutcliffe :—

That Mr. Leonard be re-elected President of the Faculty and representative in the Syndicate for the year 1872-73.

The proposal was carried.

J. SUTCLIFFE,

Registrar.

MINUTES OF THE SENATE

FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.

No. 3.

THE 16TH MARCH.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*
THE HON'BLE THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.
THE HON'BLE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K. C S I.
MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON'BLE H. W NORMAN, C. B.
THE HON'BLE B. H. ELLIS, C. S
MR. SUTCLIFFE, M A
MR ATKINSON, M. A
THE REV. K. M. BANERJEA.
THE HON'BLE A. G. MACPHERSON.
DR. CHEVERS.
DR. F. N. MACNAMARA
RAJAH KALLY KISSEN, BAHADOOR
BABOO ROMANATH TAGORE.
MOULVIE ABDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR
BABOO RAJENDRALALA MITRA.
KUMAR HARENDRA KRISHNA, ROY BAHADOOR.
BABOO JUGGUDANUND MOOKERJEA, ROY BAHADOOR
BABOO KHETTER MOHUN CHATTERJEA
BABOO RAM CHUNDER MITTER.
BABOO PEARY CHAND MITTER.
DR CHUNDER COOMAR DEY.
MR BLANFORD
BABOO PROSONNO COOMAR SURBADHICARRY
COL THUILLIER, R A , C. S. I
COL. GASTRELL.
THE MOST REV. WALTER STEINS, D D
THE REV. DR MURRAY MITCHELL, LL D.
THE REV. J P. ASHTON, M A
DR. WALLER

THE REV. J. TRAFFORD, M. A.
THE HON'BLE W. MARKBY.
DR. D. B. SMITH.
MR. FAGAN, B. A.
MR. LEONARD, C. E.
MR. THWAYTES, M. A.
BABOO KANYE LOLL DEY.
MR. CROFT, M. A.
CAPTAIN JARRETT.
MR. ISAAC, C. E.
MR. SIBLEY, C. E.
THE REV. R. JARDINE, B. D.
THE REV. S. DYSON.
SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON TAMEEZ KHAN, KHAN BAHADOOR
BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW.
BABOO GOUR DOSS BYSACK.

91. The Vice-Chancellor having declared the convocation opened, the Registrar read the names of the following candidates, and those who were present were admitted to their respective degrees in the usual manner.

M. A.

Presidency College.

Ishenchunder Bose.
Ramgopal Chuckerbutty.
Surendranath Sircar.
Kunjobehary Gupta.
Balaichand Dutt.
Obinaschunder Ghose.
Horichurn Mitter.
Birajkristo Ghose.
Sosibhushun Mookerjea.
Jogendranath Ghose.
Gyanchunder Chowdry.
Khettermohun Mookerjea.

Sanskrit College.

Sibnath Bhuttacharjea.
Jogendranath Banerjea.

Kishnaghur College.

Boydonath Bose.

Calcutta Free Church Institution.

Jogendranath Mookerjea.
Boisnabchurn Dutt.
Adyanath Mookerjea.
Anandonath Mozumdar.
Krishnakumar Sen.

General Assembly's Institution.

Ishanchunder Dutt.

Canning College, Lucknow.

Brojendranath Dey.

Delhi College.

Hukumchand.
Srirám.

B. A.

Presidency College.

Rajaninath Ray.
Butakristo Sen.
Beharilall Banerjea.
Sosibhusan Dutta.
Manmathkumar Bose.
Bipinvihari Das.
Tarapodo Ghosal.
Kherodchundra Roy Chowdry.
Sajanikanto Chatterjea.
Kesavkumar Bose.
Upendranath Chatterjea.
Rajanikanta Gangooly.
Saratkumar Ghosal.
Girischundra Kur.
Lalitmadhab Mullick.
Biswambhur Mitter.
Chundersekhur Mookerjea, No. 2.
Horidoss Mookerjea.
Ramanchunder Nundy.
Sarodaprosunno Roy.
Debendrakumar Roy Chowdry.
Ambikachurn Sen.
Ramnarayan Banerjea.
Atoolchunder Bose.
Jogeschunder Bose.
Gopendrakristo Deb.
Abinaschunder Ghosh.
Asminikumar Guha.
Bipinvihari Mitter.
Locknath Nundi.
Nundodoolal Pyne.
Jodoonath Paul.
Hurishchunder Sanyal.
Doorgachurn Sen.
Jogneswar Sen.
Ratneswar Sen.

Hooghly College.

Soshibhusun Chowdry.
Umachurn Kor.
Promodanath Mookerjea
Akhoykumar Mitter.
Bipinbehary Sen.
Moheschunder Sen.
J. F. Thomson (Junior).

Dacca College.

Gourchurn Dey.
Doorgasunder Roy.
Russomoy Bysack.
Ramdoorlabh Mozumdar.

Kishnagur College.

Annodaprosad Bagchi.
Girindranath Mookerjea.
Callynath Mookerjea.
Dinonath Sircar.
Purnachunder Roy.

Berhampore College.

Sosimohun Ghosh.

Patna College.

Kirtichunder Chatterjea.
Bhutnath Deb.
Sibapratap Narayan.
Moheschunder Banerjea.
Chundernarayan Gupta.
Rajnarayan Gupta.

Delhi College.

Madan Gopaul.
Luchmundoss Popelay.

Canning College, Lucknow.

Brajendranath Dey.
Hanuman Prosad.

Bishop's College.

J. M. G. Rothwell.
D. Gomez.

Lahore College.

Atmaram Mahta.

Cathedral Mission College.

Asutosh Bose.
Surendranath Mitter.
Nobinchunder Roy.
Purnachunder Roy.
Jodoonath Banerjea.
Amritalal Chatterjea.
Mohimchunder Ghosh.
Beharylall Mitter.

Free Church Institution.

Chunderkoomar Banerjea.
Narayanchunder Bhuttacharjea.
Jogendranath Lahiri.
Harichurn Sen.
Nilcanto Chatterjea.
Lallbehary Dey.
Jodoonath Ghosh.
Bhoobunmohun Mitter.

Free Church Institution—contd.

Debendranath Mitter.
Sarodaprosad Mookerjea, No. 2.
Haradhun Sircar.

General Assembly's Institution.

Poornachunder Dey.,
Binodbehary Bose.
Hemchunder Bose.
Sosibhusan Bose.
Mohendranath Doss.
Nilmadhab Dey.
Joygopal Mookerjea.

St. Xavier's College.

F. Currie.
P. T. Rebello.
Nundolall Doss.

Teachers.

Jogendrachunder Bose.
Koylaschunder Kanjilal.
Mohendrachunder Mozumdar..
Becharam Nundy.
Bhoobunmohan Sandyal.

B. L.

Presidency College.

Mohitchunder Bose.
Krishnakamul Bhuttacharjea.
Debendranath Gosh.
Lalmohun Doss.
Bipinkristo Bose.
Sibnath Banerjea.
Basantakumar Bose.
Narasinha Dutt.
Trailokyanath Bose.
Abdool Baree.
Akhoykumar Bose.
Umakali Mookerjea.
Kedarnath Sircar.

Presidency College—contd.

Rajaninath Bose.
Gopalchunder Mookerjea.

Kishnaghur College.

Chunderkanta Pyne.
Horiprosunno Mookerjea.
Bepinbehary Mookerjea.

Dacca College.

Rajanikanta Chowdry.

Patna College.

Chandramohun Chuckerbutty.
Syamaldoss Chuckerbutty.

B. M., 1871.

Bankabehary Mitter.

92. The Vice-Chancellor then addressed the Senate and graduates as follows :—

The results of the University Examinations just closed, show but in one respect a marked difference from those of last year's examinations. The number of candidates for the First Arts and for the Entrance Standards is nearly the same as last year, being 1,905 for the Entrance, and 540 for the First Arts, as against 1,902 and 507.

The percentage of failures is, however, far greater, being 60 per cent. in the Examination for Entrance against 43 per cent. of last year; while the First Arts Examination shows 61 per cent. of failures against 57 per cent. of 1870. I am assured that the character of the papers set in 1871 has not materially differed from that of past years; and we have, therefore, to look for the cause of the increased number of failures either in a falling off in the character of the teaching, or to a greater strictness in awarding marks.

As the results are pretty nearly the same among the candidates from all the several Provinces, and in both standards, I am inclined to attribute it to the latter cause. I observe that the failures in History show by far the greatest increase, though those in English and Mathematics are also 50 per cent. more than last year. If I am right in my view of the cause of these failures, I think they are hardly to be regretted.

The results of the Bachelor of Arts Examination present no special feature beyond that of such a moderate increase in numbers both of candidates and of successful candidates, as was to be expected from the results of previous years' Examinations in the lower standards.

Out of the 25 candidates for Honors, three passed in the First Class, two in English, and one in Philosophy; the two former are

this year both from Up-country Colleges,—one from the Canning College, the other from the Delhi College.

The Examination in Law attracted a larger number of candidates than in any previous year; but out of 100 candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Law 21 only passed, of whom none were in the First Class.

On the whole, therefore, the University has, it may be said, during the past year, fully maintained its hold on the country, while it has done, at least, something towards the enforcement of a more thorough system of teaching everywhere, and with this result we may fairly be satisfied.

It is with great pleasure I announce that a number of Native gentlemen in grateful commemoration of the services rendered by Dr. F. J. Mouat to education in India, and more especially in regard to the establishment of this University, and to the advancement of medical education, have subscribed funds to provide for the annual presentation of a very handsome gold medal to be termed the Mouat Medal. This medal will be given annually to the Premchand scholar of the year. I am sure you will be glad to hear this well-merited recognition of the zealous services of one so long and so favorably known among us—a recognition honorable alike to him who is its object and to those who make it.

I have one word also to say on another matter of some interest to the University. The speedy completion of the University building has been so frequently promised by successive Vice-Chancellors in their annual speeches, that I feel considerable hesitation in again alluding to it. So far, however, as I am able to judge, I do think that there is now a fair hope that our next convocation may be held in a hall of our own.

Turning from the present to the measures prepared for the future, I have to ask your attention to some points of immense importance in the action taken by the University during the past year.

When I last addressed you, after dwelling on the urgent necessity of a wider diffusion of education among the masses of the people, I expressed a hope that measures would shortly be laid before our governing body, the intention of which would be to employ as far as possible for the attainment of this great object the machinery and influence of the University.

Those measures are now complete, and will, I trust, ere another convocation comes round, be in active operation.

Briefly, it may be said that the machinery of the University will be employed in conducting an annual examination which is fitted for the students of the minor class of schools, and for those classes in the next higher grade of schools, in which instruction is conveyed solely through the medium of the local Vernacular languages. The subjects of examination will be, especially at first, of the very simplest character. An adequate grammatical knowledge of their mother tongue will be required from all students, this, with a fair knowledge of arithmetic, and an elementary knowledge of Algebra, Geometry, History and Geography will be compulsory ; but certain somewhat higher subjects will be open optionally to those candidates who may be desirous of being examined in them.

The plan is avowedly experimental and may need even at the outset more or less modification. Indeed, if it succeeds, as I am induced to hope that it will, by the anticipations of those best qualified to judge, I think it must give an impetus to vernacular education and an encouragement to the very large and important class of indigenous schools already existing, while I trust it will be also the means of improving the character of the instruction which these last now impart ; and, if these results be attained, they will inevitably necessitate some further extension of the scheme, and some raising of the standard at which it aims. Meanwhile it is for the University and for the Local Governments to watch over this most valuable and important experiment. Should it prove, as I

gladly anticipate that it will, a full success, I believe that it will effect at least as much, as anything which the University has yet accomplished, for the real welfare of India.

Another measure of very grave importance is now, also after very long and anxious discussion, nearly ripe for decision.

It is one which trenches on the great controversy which has occupied for many years the attention of some of the ablest of living scholars, *viz.*, the proper place which the teaching of the physical sciences should occupy in the educational system.

This is, indeed, a controversy, which, as it has been conducted, touches all the primary axioms upon which existing schemes of education have been formed.

Without, however, attempting to decide the abstract questions involved in the discussion, the Syndicate of the University and the Faculty of Arts have found themselves called upon to solve some of the practical problems connected with it, which the requirements of the country have urgently forced upon their attention. We do not deny, on the one hand, the superior merit of what may be termed a purely literary training; while, on the other hand, we fully admit that the study of the physical sciences may also, in many respects, be made subservient to a very excellent mental training.

The broad facts on which we have been obliged to act are these:—I may remind you that on the first time which I had the honor of addressing you in this place, I called attention to the enormous field which India offered for the study, and for the practical pursuit and application of the physical sciences. In the brief period which has since elapsed, the necessity for providing, in the interest of the material advancement of the country, some greater encouragement to the study of these sciences has become so self-evident, indeed so pressing, that the governing body of the University has considered it their duty at once to recognise it. In the second place the advancing conditions of many of the physical

sciences demand from those who seek to study them exhaustively a certain amount of what I may call, for want of a better expression, technical skill—a skill which is rarely to be acquired save by early training.

What it is proposed therefore to do is, I may briefly say, to follow the example of our leading English Universities, and to provide in the First Arts Examination and in that for the Bachelor of Arts Degree a series of optional standards, which, while they maintain a certain proportion of compulsory literary training in all cases, yet afford an ample opening for the pursuit of the various branches of physical sciences.

This course, both in principle and in its details, will, I am well aware, be open to attack by critics of extreme views on either side. The substantive reply to these criticisms is, however, simply that we pretend to decide no controversy and to seek no merely theoretical perfection ; our scheme is intended to acknowledge what is palpably a requirement of the country in respect to education, and to meet it as far as the means at our command permit. To illustrate my meaning more clearly, I may mention that it has been very warmly debated whether similar optional standards should not be provided for the Entrance Examination, as well as for the two next higher Examinations. The expediency of doing this has been urged by those who think that technical training of some sort cannot be begun too early, or be too widely diffused. On the other hand, it has been strongly argued that such a step could not be taken without sacrificing too largely the wider mental training afforded by a more purely literary course of teaching.

But the Syndicate and Senate will not be called upon to decide between these contending opinions, for in reality the practical solution of the question has depended on the means of affording to the schools and classes which prepare students for the Entrance Examination, the necessary teaching in Physical Science. It is clearly needless to discuss whether education of this class should be given or withheld, until at least it has been ascertained whether it is physi-

cally possible to give it; and the better opinion seems distinctly to be, that even in Lower Bengal there are simply no means of doing this for the present.

One other change of some importance has also been nearly consummated during the past year, to the history of which I will briefly draw your attention. This is the addition of Persian to the list of the languages recognised by the University as "Classical." Some of those who hear me may probably remember that this proposal has been more than once strongly supported in the Council of the University. The immediate occasion, however, of reopening the question was the receipt by the University of a resolution of Government, asking for their assistance in encouraging the spread of education among the Mahomedan portion of the community. Acknowledging the wisdom of the policy enunciated in that resolution, the Syndicate and Senate felt that they could not forward it more effectually than by giving greater encouragement than hitherto to the study of Persian,—a measure capable also of support with reference to the inherent merits of that language itself.

The alteration has already been affirmed by the Senate, and will, I trust, in a few days be completed by the publication of standards for the examinations of the current year.

I have thought it necessary to detain you with this exposition of the reasons which have led the University to adopt these varied schemes, because I am aware that such great and constitutional reforms require explanation, I may almost say apology. Changes, I admit, in a matter so directly affecting the intellectual welfare of the nation as our University system, are much to be deprecated, and it cannot be denied that the changes just announced are both wide and important; I am sure, however, that they have not been hasty or unconsidered. Not one of the three measures which I have just described but has been discussed in various shapes and from different points of view for years before its final adoption. Indeed, as regards the admission of Physical Science into our

examination scheme, its ultimate necessity was, I may remind you, foretold not long since by the Vice-Chancellor, whose connection with the University has been longest and most intimate, while yet deprecating, as far as possible, all changes, as breaks in the continuity of University history, and interruptions in the intellectual pedigree of our graduates.

In truth the main apology for our action is that, while the need of an University system for India was early visible, the circumstances to which it had to be fitted were so little known, and their future could be so little foretold, that it was impossible to adopt absolutely any existing model, or to frame beforehand a scheme which would not eventually demand large modifications. It has been the task of the Senate, while keeping in view the leading principles on which the University was founded, to adapt it from time to time to the rapidly developing requirements of this country. It would ill become them to be withheld from real and pressing reforms by the fear of being thought unnecessarily given to change.

I have now to turn to a part of my subject of which I have purposely reserved all mention until the last. Indeed I feel myself not only unequal to dealing with it appropriately, but scarcely able to deal with it at all.

Within the last few months there have passed from among us three of the most prominent of our governing body, whose loss must, under any circumstances, have been felt as a grievous calamity. Archdeacon Pratt, a brilliant ornament of his own English University, in the spirit of the purest self-sacrifice, dedicated his talents and his life to the service of India, willingly foregoing in that service the prospect of a distinguished career at home. What he has accomplished, indeed, for India generally, and for science, will long be gratefully felt. It is for us to regret the loss of one of the earliest and the most eminent and the most respected of our members.

But if we mourn for him who has passed away from us full of years and full of honor, it is difficult even to speak of the two invaluable lives which the hand of the assassin has cut short in the height of their vigour and success.

I address many who knew intimately the impartiality, courage, and ability of the late Mr. Justice Norman in the discharge of his public duty, the tender humanity of his private life. I am sure that they will feel as I do that I am scarcely competent to give any adequate description of his worth. But having had the high honor of serving with him on the governing body of this University, I should not do my duty if I did not on this occasion bear testimony to the disinterested zeal with which he always worked in the cause of education. Indeed, his very last labors in life were, I need hardly say, given to promote the special cause of Mahomedan education; still, eminent as was his public ability, great as were his public services, and although these were rewarded by high position and professional honor, I may, perhaps, be pardoned for saying that what most prominently distinguished the late Mr. Norman, that by which his memory will most worthily live among us, was his unswerving rectitude. To employ words applied to another eminent lawyer,—"He sought dignity not from the ermine and the mace, but from a straight path and a spotless life."

There remains to me still the task—the last and saddest of all—of reminding you of the frightful calamity by which, within the past few weeks, this University has been deprived of its noble and respected Chancellor. It was once appropriately said here, on a somewhat similar occasion, "this is not the place for the show of mere private sorrow. But when private sorrow does but intensify our sense of a public calamity, and notably a calamity to this University, we do well on such an occasion as this again publicly to deplore our loss, and openly to manifest the grief that fills us."

Nevertheless, gentlemen, it would be more than superfluous if I attempted to bring before you the many general considerations

which the fearful crime at Port Blair naturally suggests. The echoes are scarcely silent of the addresses which only a few days ago, within these walls, gave expression to the manifestly sincere and deep feelings of the entire community.

I cannot pretend to go beyond, or to add to these; but it is, I think, only befitting this place and this occasion that I should dwell for a little space on the significance of Lord Mayo's connection with this University, and I trust that you will give me your attention, while I endeavour, however imperfectly, to do justice to it.

Warmly interested in the general cause of education and in its extension in the widest possible manner to all classes of the community, Lord Mayo took especial interest in the success of higher class education, particularly as it is represented by this University. It was almost his first public act, after his assumption of office in 1869, to attend and to address the convocation of that year; and it was his wish, if he had been spared to do so, to take the opportunity of this very meeting to explain publicly and broadly the views which the Government of India entertained on the subject of high English education—views which he felt had been unjustly interpreted and very widely misunderstood. How valuable such an authoritative exposition of the policy of Government would have been, those know best who knew how catholic, how wise, how prudent were his counsels, how firm and just his acts.

But, while thus indicating his desire publicly to identify himself with the action of the University, I may be permitted to add that his interest was not limited to public occasions, but that almost every great question which during his period of office has come under the consideration of the Syndicate, was privately discussed and considered by him. Except its great founder, Lord Canning, I am sure that no Chancellor has taken so earnest an interest in the welfare of the University as Lord Mayo.

I need scarcely say, however, that his attention was not confined to one class, or to one form of education alone. It is not possible

to do full justice to-day even to this portion of the late Viceroy's policy; but I may, perhaps, be allowed to refer to one particular instance which now unfortunately possesses a peculiar significance.

In regard to the special question of the encouragement of education among the Mahomedan community, it is, I believe, generally known that Lord Mayo took the most active and leading part. It is, perhaps, no longer any breach of confidence to say that he himself first drew attention to this subject, and that the resolution of Government in which it was recently discussed, and to which I have already alluded, proceeded word for word from his pen; nor need I, perhaps, hesitate to add that in other more general measures intended for the benefit of the Mahomedans, he took an equal interest, and that this portion of the community have lost in him not only a powerful, but a most sincere friend.

The one consolatory reflection which remains to us is, that such an example and its influences cannot wholly die. I am sure I may aver with a confident belief, that not even the terrible catastrophe which cut short Lord Mayo's career, will be permitted to interrupt his benevolent intentions. I am sure that those who have enjoyed the privilege of his confidence, are far beyond any motives arising out of the cruel act which took him from among them; that they will consider it their highest duty to follow in his footsteps; and that they would deem themselves unworthy of his leadership, unworthy of the authority which they wield, unworthy of the country which they represent, if they were led by any feeling whatever to deviate one iota to the right hand or the left from the generous policy which it was Lord Mayo's glory to initiate.

The Vice-Chanceller then declared the Convocation dissolved.

(Confirmed) J. SUTCLIFFE,
E. C. BAYLEY, *Registrar.*
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.

No. 9.

THE 23RD MARCH

Present:

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*
THE REVEREND K. M. BANERJEA.
MR. ATKINSON.
THE HON'BLE A. G. MACPHERSON.
THE REVEREND DR. MITCHELL.
DR. EWART.
MR. LEONARD.

93. The Registrar laid before the Syndicate the proceedings of a meeting of the Faculty of Arts, on 6th March, for the election of a President and representatives in the Syndicate for the year 1872-73, and for the consideration of the changes in the courses for the First Arts and B. A. Examinations (para 87, Minutes of the year), which the Syndicate submitted for the opinion of the Faculty.

The proceedings showed, that for the word "Latin" in the alternative course for the First Arts, the words "classical language" had been substituted; but that in all other respects, the changes in the Arts' courses submitted by the Syndicate had been approved by the Faculty.

With reference to the desire expressed by the Faculty that the Syndicate would consider the possibility of sub-dividing the groups

(*d*), (*e*), (*f*), and (*g*) in the alternative B. A. Course, so that two groups may be required instead of one—

The Syndicate are of opinion, that a sub-division of these groups is not possible without destroying the completeness of the scheme as it now stands; but that the object aimed at by a sub-division may be attained by setting the same number of question papers in the two courses for B. A.

The Syndicate then resolved—That the following amended regulations for the First Arts and B. A. Examinations be recommended for the sanction of the Senate.

First Examination in Arts.

At the First Examination in Arts, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I.—Languages.

II.—History.

III.—Mathematics,—Pure and Mixed.

IV.—Logic.

V.—One of the following to be selected by the candidate :—

(*a*). Psychology.

(*b*). The Chemistry of the Metalloids.

I.—LANGUAGES.*

English; and one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	Persian.

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate. Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

* The Examination in Languages will be such as to test a lower degree of competency than what is required for the B A Degree.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II.—History.

Ancient History.—The historical questions shall include questions relating to the Geography of the countries to which they refer.

The text-book will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate.

III.—Mathematics—Pure and Mixed.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

(The following, in addition to the subjects at Entrance) :—

Quadratic Equations; Proportion and Variation; Permutations and Combinations; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions; the Binomial Theorem; Simple and Compound Interest; Discount; Annuities; the nature and use of Logarithms.

Geometry.

(The following, in addition to the subjects at Entrance) :—

The Sixth Book of Euclid; the Eleventh Book to Prop. XXI, Deductions.

Plane Trigonometry, as far as the solution of Triangles.

*Mechanics.**

Composition and Resolution of Forces; Equilibrium of Forces at a point in one plane; the Mechanical Powers; and the centre of gravity.

IV.—Logic.

Deductive Logic as in Fowler (Clarendon Press Series.)

---

* Including Experimental Illustrations.

One of the following to be selected by the candidate :—

(*a*)—Psychology, as in Reid's Inquiry, or in Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.

(*b*)—The Chemistry of the Metalloids, as in Roscoe.

Bachelor of Arts.

At the Examination for the Degree of B. A., every candidate shall be examined in either of the two following courses, marked A and B :—

A.

I.—LANGUAGES.

English; and one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	Persian.

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Passages in each of the languages in which a candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

II.—MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Mechanics.

The general laws of motion; the motion of a falling body in free space and along an inclined plane.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Elementary propositions respecting the nature, transmission, and intensity of fluid pressure; the condition of equilibrium of floating bodies; nature and simple properties of elastic fluids and the pressure produced by them; specific gravity and the modes of determining it; the Barometer; Airpump; Common pump; forcing pump; Siphon; Diving-bell; Thermometer.

Astronomy.

Descriptive (as distinguished from Practical and Physical) Astronomy; the Solar System; Phenomena of Eclipses.

III AND IV.

Two of the following three subjects, marked (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), to be selected by the candidate :—

(*a*).

1.—Mental Philosophy. (Hamilton's Lectures,)

and

2 —Moral Philosophy. (As in Fleming),

or

Butler's Analogy, Part I.

Dissertation on Virtue.

Sermons I, II, III.

or

Logic, as in Fowler's Inductive Logic.

(*b*.)

1.—History of England. (Student's Hume.)

2.—History of India, during the Hindu, Mahomedan and British Periods, down to 1835

and

3.—Arnold's Lectures on Modern History,

or

Mill on Representative Government,

or

The History of the Jews, from the beginning of Monarchy to the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.

The Historical Text Books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate.

(*c*.)

1.—Algebra ... ... } As laid down in the Course for Honors.
2.—Plane Trigonometry ... }
3.—Analytical Conic Sections.

B.

English.

11 —Mathematics as in (II) of the A Course.

III.—Inorganic Chemistry, as in Roscoe.

IV.—One of the following to be selected by the candidate.—

(*d.*) Acoustics ... } As in Ganot.
Thermotics ...
Optics ...
Magnetism ...
Electricity

(*e.*)—General Physiology.
Animal Physiology.
Zoology

(*f.*)—General Physiology.
Vegetable Physiology.
Botany.

(*g.*)—Geology.
Mineralogy.
Physical Geography.

94. The Registrar laid before the Syndicate the proceedings of the Faculties of Law, Medicine and Engineering, electing their respective Presidents for 1872-73.

95. Read letter No. 715 of 26th ultimo, from the Government of Bengal to the Registrar ; letter No. 209 of 4th instant, from the Registrar to the Government of Bengal; and letter No. 936 of 13th instant, from the Government of Bengal to the Registrar, having reference to the rules for the conduct of the University Vernacular Examination.

RESOLVED—

That this correspondence be brought up again for consideration at the next meeting.

96. Read lteter from Dr. Fallon, submitting certain Persian selections and a Hindustani Science Series, for consideration of the Syndicate, with a view to their adoption as Text Books for the Vernacular Examination.

ORDERED

That Dr. Fallon be informed that the Syndicate do not intend to prescribe any Text Books for the Vernacular Examination.

97. Read a letter from Mr. Deighton of Agra College, requesting the Syndicate to recommend the local Governments, on whose behalf he had acted as Superintendent of the B. A. Examination at Agra, to grant him some remuneration for this service.

ORDERED—

That a copy of Mr. Deighton's letter be sent to the local Governments with a recommendation that an allowance of Rs. 200 be made to Mr. Deighton for each occasion on which he has superintended the B. A. Examination at Agra.

98. Read letter from Mr. Banerjea, forwarding proceedings of the Committee of the Mouat Testimonial Fund with the sum of Rs. 1,740 for investment in 6 per cent. municipal debentures, and requesting that the University would accept this sum in trust to carry out the following purpose :—

(1). That an annual gold medal be instituted bearing the words "Mouat Medal" on one side.

(2). That it be awarded to the Premchand student for the year, and presented to him publicly at the convocation for conferring degrees.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate on behalf of the University thankfully accept this benefaction for carrying out the object of the Mouat Testimonial Fund.

99. The following selections in Persian were appointed :—

First Arts Examination.

Sih-nasr-i-Zahūri ...	...	First 25 pages.
Ruqiāt-i-Mirza Bedil ...	...	Ditto.
Qasāid i-Urfi ..	...	Ditto.
Sekandar Nāmah ...	...	Ditto.

B. A. Examination.

Veqāi Neāmat Khan Ali	...	The first half.
Dūrra-i-Nādirī ...	...	50 pages, from page 181.
Qasāid Khāqani ...	...	First 50 pages.
Qāsaid Badar Chach ...	...	Ditto.

(Confirmed) J. SUTCLIFFE,

E. C. BAYLEY, *Registrar.*

Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES OF THE SENATE.

FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.

No. 3.

THE 3RD APRIL.

Present:

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*
THE HON'BLE THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.
RIGHT REVD. THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.
MR. ATKINSON.
„ CROFT.
„ THWAYTES.
„ WOODROW.
REVD. J. P. ASHTON.
„ R. JARDINE.
„ DR. MITCHELL.
BABOO RAJENDRALÁL MITRA.
„ KHETTER MOHUN CHATTERJEE.
„ PRASANNAKUMÁR SARVÁDHIKÁRI.
„ JAGADANANDA MOOKERJEA, RAI BAHADOOR.
„ RAMCHANDRA MITRA.
„ KANAILAL DEY.
„ PEARYCHAND MITRA.
KUMAR HARENDRA KRISHNA, RAI BAHADOOR.
DR. F. N. MACNAMARA.
„ W. J. PALMER.
MOONSHEE TAMEEZKHAN, KHAN BAHADOOR.
MR. BLANFORD.
„ LEONARD.
„ SIBLEY.
„ CLARKE.
„ TAWNEY.
MOULOVI ABDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR.

100. The Senate proceeded to consider the amendments in Clause 6 of the present Regulations for the First Examination in Arts, recommended by the Syndicate and the Faculty of Arts (Minutes, paragraph 93).

The Revd. Dr. Mitchell proposed and Mr. Sutcliffe seconded the following Resolution :—

That the amended Regulations for the First Examination in Arts, recommended by the Syndicate and the Faculty of Arts, be adopted.

Mr. Woodrow moved, and Mr. Clarke seconded the following amendment :—

That the courses for the B. A. be referred back to the Syndicate, with a request that they will arrange a course of study in which a classical language shall not be essential in the First Arts Examination.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The original Resolution was then put to the vote and carried.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the amendments in Clause 6 of the present Regulations for the Degree of B. A. recommended by the Syndicate, and the Faculty of Arts (Minutes, paragraph 93).

It was moved by Mr. Atkinson and seconded by Baboo Rajendralal Mitra :—

That the amended Regulations for the B. A. Degree, recommended by the Syndicate and the Faculty of Arts, be adopted.

Mr. Atkinson moved and Mr. Tawney seconded the following amendment :—

That the subject (I) in the B Course be the same as (I) in the A Course.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

Mr. Blanford then proposed the following amendment, which was seconded by the Revd. Dr. Mitchell :—

That in IV of the B Course, the words "Physical Geography and" be inserted before the words "one of the following, &c."

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

Mr. Blanford then proposed the following amendment, which was seconded by the Revd. Dr. Mitchell :—

That in group (*g.*) of the B Course, Palæontology be substituted for Physical Geography.

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

Subject to the preceding amendments, the Senate then declared the amended Regulations to be carried.

Confirmed.
E. C. BAYLEY,
Vice-Chancellor.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.

No. 10.

THE 20TH APRIL.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR *in the Chair.*
THE REV. K. M. BANERJEA.
MR. ATKINSON, M. A.
THE HON'BLE A. G. MACPHERSON.
MR. LEONARD.

101. The examiners in medicine reported that the following candidates had passed the examinations :—

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

Chattopádhyáy, Nilmádhav	Medical College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Bhattáchráyya, Srináth	Medical College.
Dás, Pramathanáth	Ditto.

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical order.

Akbar Khan	Medical College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Nandalál	Ditto.
„ Sivchandra... ...	Ditto.
Basák, Sonátan	Ditto.
Basu, Aghornáth	Ditto.
„ Jádavchandra	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanáth	Ditto.
Chattopádhyáy, Bhuvanmohan ...	Ditto.
„ Nilkánta	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Bijaygovinda	Ditto.
De, Háránchandra	Ditto.

De Káláchánd	...	...	Medical College.
„ Upendranath	...	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Navinchandra	...	...	Ditto.
„ Ratikánta	...	...	Ditto.
Háldár, Nidhulál	...	...	Ditto.
Ráy, Gopálchandra		...	Ditto.
„ Rádhánáth	...	...	Ditto.
Sarkár, Sureschandra	...	...	Ditto.
Sen, Akohaykumár	...	...	Ditto.
„ Dúrgádás	...	...	Ditto.
„ Jadavkrishna	...	...	Ditto.
„ Krishnadás	...	...	Ditto.
„ Mathuranath	...	...	Ditto.
„ Rakhalchandra	...	...	Ditto.
Set, Rajanilál ...	...	...	Ditto.
Sinha, Durgacharan	...	...	Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical order.

Abdul Razzaq	...	...	Medical College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Ramlál	...	...	Ditto.
Basu, Binodakrishna	...	...	Ditto.
„ Kailáschandra	..	...	Ditto.
„ Probodhchandra	...	...	Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan	...	...	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Bijaykumár	...	...	Ditto.
Chattopádhyáy, Anukulchandra		...	Ditto.
„ Nimáichandra		...	Ditto.
Dan, Biháriláł ...	...	...	Ditto.
Dás, Sivkrishna	...	. .	Ditto.
„ Syámchand	...	...	Ditto.
Datta, Hirálál ...	...	...	Ditto.
De, Girishchandra	...	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Kisarimohan	...	...	Ditto.
„ Sureschandra	...	...	Ditto.
Guha, Devendranath	...	.	Ditto.
Kumár, Biphinkrishna	...	...	Ditto.
Láhiri, Navakumár	...	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Bhupalkrishna	...	...	Ditto.

Majumdar, Kailáschandra	...	...	Medical College.
„ Mahendranath	...	...	Ditto.
Mallik, Kálidás	...	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Rajendrachandra	...	...	Ditto.
Mukhopádhyáy, Bholánáth	...	...	Ditto.
Naylor, H. G. H.	...	...	Ditto.
Sen, Brajendranáth	...	...	Ditto.
„ Jaharlál	...	...	Ditto.
„ Upendranáth	...	...	Ditto.

ORDERED—

That the names of the successful candidates be published in the Gazette.

102. The Registrar laid before the Syndicate the following resolution passed by the Board of Examiners in Medicine.

The Board are of opinion, that the First Examination in Arts should be substituted for the Entrance Examination as a qualification for admission to the Medical College.

ORDERED—

That the resolution be referred to the Faculty of Medicine for consideration and report.

103. Baboo Nilmadhav Chattopádhyáy having passed the Examination for Honors in Medicine was elected a Senior University Scholar in Medicine for two years.

104. Read proceedings of a meeting of the Senate held on 3rd April, for the purpose of amending the regulations for the First Examination in Arts and the Degree of B. A. (Minutes, para. 100.)

RESOLVED—

(1.) —That the regulations, as passed by the Senate, be submitted for the approval of the Governor General in Council.

(2.) That, after being approved by the Governor General in Council, the amended regulations be published in the *Gazette*, with an intimation that the new regulations for the First Examination in Arts will be carried out at the

Examination of December 1873, and those for the Degree of B. A. at the Examination of January 1875.

105. The Registrar reported that the term of 3 years, for which the present Tagore Professor of Law was appointed by the Senate, would expire on the 10th July, and requested instructions as to the steps to be taken for appointing a successor.

ORDERED—

That the Faculty be requested to advise the Syndicate as to the steps to be taken for the election of a Professor.

106. Read a letter from Mr. Marshman, stating that he had heard that the Syndicate had it in contemplation to supersede the first volume of his History of India as a text book for the Entrance Examination, and requesting that its exclusion might be deferred for two or three years, in order to allow time for the exhaustion of the edition now in hand.

ORDERED—

That the Registrar be instructed to write to Mr. Marshman, pointing out that he has been misinformed as to the exclusion of his work from the list of text books, and that is still retained as an alternative text book for the Entrance Examination.

107. The following gentlemen were appointed to conduct the Examination for a licence in civil engineering :—

Captain Steele.
Mr. Scott.
„ Sutcliffe.
„ Grant.

108. Read letter No. 1358A of 18th April, from the Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces, forwarding copy of a Minute by Mr. Kempson, on the alterations in the regulations, which were laid before the Faculty of Arts on 6th March.

To be recorded.

109. The Registrar submitted the following particulars of securities purchased by the Bank of Bengal on account of the university, *viz.*, Rs. 1,500 of four per cent. on account of the Premchand Fund, Rs. 500 of 4 per cent. on account of the Duff Memorial Fund, and Rs. 1,500 of 6 per cent. municipal debentures on account of the Mouat Memorial Fund.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND FUND.

March 23rd, 7-4 per cent., No. of 1865, Rs.			1,500 0 0
Interest from 1st November 1871 to 20th March 1872, being 4 months 19 days, at 4 per cent. Rs.	23 2 8		
Less income-tax	0 3 10		
			22 14 10
	Rs. ...		1,522 14 10
Less discount on ditto, at Rs. 1-12 per cent.			26 4 0
	Rs ...		1,496 10 10
Commission, &c.			3 12 0
	Total, Rs. ..		1,500 6 10

1872 DUFF MEMORIAL FUND.

March 23rd, 7-4 per cent., No. of 1865, for Rs. ...			500 0 0
Interest from 1st November 1871 to 20th March 1872, being 4 months 19 days, at 4 per cent.... Rs.	7 11 6		
Less income-tax	0 1 3		
			7 10 3
	Rs. ...		507 10 3
Less discount on ditto, at Rs 1-12			8 12 0
	Rs. ...		498 11 3
Commission, &c.			1 4 0
	Total, Rs		500 2 3

1872	MOUAT TESTIMONIAL FUND				
April 10th,	6 per cent. Municipal debenture No. of 1864 ...	Rs. ...	1,500	0	0
	Interest from 1st January 1872 to 10th April, being 3 months 9 days, at 6 per cent ...	... ...	24	12	0
	Premium on ditto, at Rs. 12 per cent.	... ...	180	0	0
	Commission on purchase, at ¼ per cent. ...	... ...	4	4	2
		Total, Rs. ...	1,709	0	2

110. Read again the following correspondence with the Government of Bengal :—

From R. H. WILSON, ESQ., *Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No.* 715, *dated Fort William, the* 26*th February* 1872.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 148, dated the 1st instant, forwarding copy of the rules for conducting the Middle Class Examination in the vernacular at the Calcutta University, and requesting their promulgation in the vernacular schools in the Lower Provinces.

2. Before passing orders, the Lieutenant-Governor desires me to observe that Urdu is not taught in Government schools in the sense of a book language, different from the vernacular Hindustani, but the ordinary Hindustani is taught. I am therefore to inquire if the University will examine in the ordinary Hindustani, or if it is to be understood that the Urdu prescribed for these examinations is the same as the ordinary Hindustani.

3. His Honor presumes that it will not be desired to exclude the ordinary Hindustani language from such Middle Class Examinations.

From J. SUTCLIFF, ESQ., *Registrar of the Calcutta University, to the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—No.* 209, *dated the* 4*th March* 1872.

In reply to your letter No. 715 of the 26th ultimo, I am directed by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate to explain that the language termed Urdu in the University Middle Class scheme is the language which is used in the current literature of the day, *i..e*, in vernacular popular books, and in the native newspapers of the days, in fact the language used by the people themselves, which the University consider should be that in which their examinations should be conducted.

The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate are not aware of the character of the language designated by the Government of Bengal as common Hindustani, but presume that the object which they seek and that desired by the Lieutenant-Governor are in fact essentially the same.

From R. H. WILSON, ESQ., *Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No.* 936, *dated Fort William, the* 13*th March* 1872.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 209 of the 4th March current, and in reply to inform you that it is no doubt owing to the location of the University in Calcutta, that the Syndicate is not acquainted with the common language of Hindustan called Hindustani, which is also very widely used as a *lingua franca* in many parts of India; but as the large Hindustani Province of Behar is attached to this administration, the Lieutenant-Governor is anxious that a good education in the common vernacular language should be afforded, and trusts that the University will consent to test the proficiency of the Hindustani pupils at their Middle Class examination.

2. His Honor hopes that the objects of the University and his own are in reality quite the same; but as the Lieutenant-Governor has found in actual practice that the term *Urdu* is applied

to a very artificial language, which is in no degree vernacular, and His Honor fears that the use of the term gives an opening for the substitution of pedantic books for the vernacular, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Syndicate will allow him to intimate to the people that they will be examined in the Hindustani vernacular, although they are not instructed in words and phrases foreign to the vernacular speech. Urdu, in the sense of the artificial language above alluded to, is not now taught in any of the schools of this Government.

RESOLVED—

That the following reply be sent :—

From J. SUTCLIFFE, ESQ., *Registrar, Calcutta University, to the Secretary, Government of Bengal, General Department,— No.* 247, *dated* 19*th April* 1872.

I am to acknowledge your letter of 13th March, No. 936.

The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate feel some difficulty and hesitation in replying to His Honor's remarks, prefaced as these are by an expression of His Honor's opinion, that "owing to the location of the University in Calcutta," they "are not acquainted with the common language of Hindustan."

At the same time it appears to the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate that His Honor is laboring under a misapprehension both of their meaning and of the real facts of the case.

It is perhaps not easy to describe what is the "common language of Hindustan." There is, undoubtedly, a very considerable variation in the spoken-language which passes under the name of Hindustani or Urdu, as it is used in several provinces of India and by different classes. It varies from a language which adopts a large portion, not only of Persian and Arabic terms, but also much of the Persian Syntax, to a language which differs

little from the crudest Hindi, save in the occasional interpolation of a Persian word and in being written in the Persian character.

If the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate rightly apprehend the Lieutenant-Governor's meaning, he attaches the name of Hindustani to this latter language, or to a slight modification of it. This was the view of Sir C. E. Trevelyan, and if His Honor will apply to the Government of India in the Military Department, he will no doubt be able to obtain copies of the correspondence which ensued on the appointment of a committee at Sir C. Trevelyan's request, with the object of revising the military examination books in the sense of his views.

His Honor will find from their report, that the Committee—mostly chosen as partizans of the same views—were compelled to acknowledge that, with the exception of one or two slight controversial Mahomedan pamphlets, there was not a single book or pamphlet existing in the language which they sought to discover, and they were driven to the absurdity of proposing to write books in that language, and to compel all native Government officials to pass an examination in them.

In plain words, they proposed to *invent* a language and literature for the people of India, and to force it upon them, in order that it might be a little easier for English officers to study.

But the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate would ask the Lieutenant-Governor to consider, whether a language totally apart from the language in which the entire body of the literature of the country and of the day is written, a literature of large and increasing importance, can really be the language of the people.

That literature is published to sell, and it is naturally adapted to the demand for it. If the demand really were for the language, the use of which the Lieutenant-Governor is understood to desire, the current literature of the day would undoubtedly be written

in it. The bare fact, that it is not, surely shows that this language is not the "common language of Hindustan."

Unquestionably such a language exists, not however as the "common language of Hindustan," nor even of the Province of Behar; it is the language of the lowest classes of the town population all over India, and that of the servants of European residents, among which classes proselytes to Mahomedanism are most common; and this alone accounts for the existence of the half dozen pamphlets which have been written in it. It is the language also, no doubt, which European officers, who have not paid any attention to acquiring a mastery of the language, and are not brought much into contact with educated natives, usually speak.

Finding themselves able to converse with their own dependents, Europeans of this class are too apt to think that they have acquired the real language of the country, and to attribute the difficulty which they find in conversing with educated natives, or in comprehending the literature of the country, to pedantry on the part of the latter.

A pedantic style is, no doubt, as has been indicated to be found in Urdu, like the extreme Johnsonian style in English, but it obtains no more general acceptance than the latter did, and its existence is no ground for discrediting generally what is the true language of the people, and of their literature.

It is more difficult to define the exact standard which the University proposes to adopt; every writer has his own style, and the popularity of each varies. Some fifty years ago, the poems of of Souda were considered, in popular estimation, the standard of perfect Hindustani. At the present moment, the writings of Ghal'b, a recently deceased poet of Delhi, fit more closely the popular taste, and the translation into Urdu of the Arabian Nights Entertainments (a portion of which is enclosed for the Lieutenant-Governor's examination) is also held in high esteem.

The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate enclose also a lecture by Baboo Siva Prasad, C. S. I., the well known educational Inspector of the North-Western Provinces, which the Lieutenant-Governor will find very instructive. It is especially written with intentional simplicity, and for a Hindu audience of moderate education at Benares, the centre of Hindu influence, and its author is a Hindu. Yet if the Lieutenant-Governor will take the trouble to analyse the language (omitting quotations) of this work, which is distinctly very much below the current literary standard—His Honor will find that, even counting each Hindi sign of case and tense, and each part of every composite verb as a separate Hindi word, a full half of the words are pure Persian.

The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate have now explained, as fully as they are able, their own views and their apprehensions of those which the Lieutenant-Governor entertains; they think it their duty to examine by a standard which is, as has been said, that of the average vernacular literature of the day. No doubt it is one which has fluctuated to some extent at least for the past, and will, as they believe, fluctuate from time to time in the future, but it is that alone which can be said truly to represent "the common language of Hindustan."

If the Lieutenant-Governor is still, after this explanation, unable to assent to these views, the Syndicate must express their regret, but do not feel themselves competent in this respect to make any alteration in their rules, which are founded on what they believe to be the true interests of vernacular education.

I am to request the favor of the return of the books enclosed when the Lieutenant-Governor has no further use for them.

111. The Registrar was directed to print the following report on the business of the year 1871-72, and to lay it before the Senate at the Annual Meeting on or about the 1st May :—

Report of the Syndicate on the business of the year 1871-72.

The usual examinations have been held, during the year, in Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering; and a tabular statement is appended, showing the general result, and affording a comparison with the results of former years. The total number of candidates at the examinations of the present year was 2,961, against 2,906 of last year.

Entrance Examination.

For the Entrance Examination there were 1,902 candidates, of whom 767 passed, 1,085 failed, and 50 were absent. Of the successful candidates, 149 were placed in the First Division, 371 in the Second, and 247 in the Third. Of the 1,085 candidates who failed, 736 were rejected in English, 377 in the second language, 666 in History and Geography, and 669 in Mathematics. The number of candidates was less by 3 than in the previous year. There was a decrease of 63 in the number of candidates from Bengal, an increase of 4 from the N. W. Provinces, of 8 from the Panjab, of 14 from the Central Provinces, of 25 from Oudh, of 6 from Ceylon, and of 3 from Burmah. The result of the examination shows a considerable decrease in the percentage of passed candidates, as compared with last year, the number passed in 1870 being 57 per cent., whilst in the present year only 40 per cent. passed. The falling off does not appear to be due to the exceptional character of the questions, but rather to the defective training of candidates, or to the greater strictness of the examiners.

The following statement gives the number of failures in one subject only:—

English	117
Second languages	44
History and Geography	63
Mathematics...	89

A classification of the candidates according to the second languages they took up gives the following result :—

Number of Candidates	Number examined in									
	Latin	Sanskrit	Arabic	Bengali	Persian	Urdu	Hindi	Oorya	Armenian	Burmese.
1902	97	1160	86	249	5	261	33	2	6	3

This table shows a slow but steady increase in the number of candidates taking up Arabic as their second language. Only 10 candidates took up Arabic in 1868, 17 in 1869, 38 in 1870, and 86 in the present year.

The following tabular statements show the Provinces from which the Entrance candidates came up, and the religion professed.

PROVINCES.

	Number of Candidates	Number Passed			
		First Division	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Bengal ...	1,503	120	270	191	581
North-Western Provinces ...	179	12	56	27	95
Panjab ...	82	4	17	12	33
Oudh ...	78	10	17	6	33
Central Provinces ...	40	1	5	10	16
Burmah ...	3	...	...	...	...
Ceylon ...	17	2	6	1	9
Total ..	1,902	149	371	247	767

RELIGION.

BENGAL.

	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindus ...	1,267	97	221	162	480
Mahomedans ...	75	4	10	14	28
Christians ...	78	10	17	7	34
Theists ...	20	5	6	1	12
Brahmists ...	63	4	16	7	27
Total ...	1,503	120	270	191	581

N. W. PROVINCES.

	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindus ...	130	8	41	24	73
Mahomedans ...	14	...	4	1	5
Christians ...	29	4	7	2	13
Brahmists ...	3	...	2	...	2
Jains ...	3	...	2	...	2
Total ...	179	12	56	27	95

PANJAB.

	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindus ...	56	4	12	7	23
Mahomedans ...	14	...	2	1	3
Christians ...	7	...	3	2	5
Jains ...	1	...	...	...	...
Vedantists ...	1	...	...	...	...
Sikhs ...	3	...	...	2	2
Total ...	82	4	17	12	33

OUDH.

	Number of Candidates	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindus ...	60	7	12	6	25
Mahomedans ...	13	1	2	...	3
Christians ...	5	2	3	...	5
Total ...	78	10	17	6	33

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed.			
		First Division	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindus ...	29	1	2	10	13
Mahomedans ...	3	...	1	...	1
Christians ..	7	...	1	...	1
Brahmists ...	1	...	1	...	1
Total ...	40	1	5	10	16

BURMAH.

	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Christian ...	1	...	...	...	...
Buddhists ...	2	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	...	...	...	...

CEYLON.

	Number of Candidates	Number Passed.			
		First Division	Second Division.	Third Division	Total.
Christians ...	17	2	6	1	9

First Examination in Arts.

For the First Examination in Arts 507 candidates were registered, of whom 204 passed, 282 were plucked, and 21 were absent. Of the successful candidates, 27 were placed in the First Division, 85 in the Second, and 92 in the Third. Of those who were plucked, 206 failed in English, 182 in the second languages, 96 in History, 147 in Mathematics, and 198 in Philosophy. As compared with last year, there was a decrease of 33 in the number of candidates for this examination. The decrease from Bengal was 25, from the N. W. Provinces 11, and from the Central Provinces 1, whilst there was an increase of 3 in the number of candidates from Oudh, and of 1 from the Panjab. The percentage of passed candidates was slightly lower than last year.

The following is a statement of the number of candidates who failed in one subject only:—

English ...	14	Mathematics ...	8
Second languages ...	12	Philosophy ...	7
History ...	1		

A classification of the candidates according to the second languages they took up, gives the following results:—

Number of Candidates.	Number examined in			
	Latin	Greek.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.
507	9	1	450	47

The following statements show the Provinces from which the candidates were drawn, and the religion professed :—

PROVINCES.

	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Bengal ...	434	24	68	79	171
N. W. Provinces ...	31	3	11	4	18
Panjab ...	21	...	1	3	4
Oudh ...	14	...	3	2	5
Central Provinces ...	5	...	1	3	4
Ceylon ...	2	...	1	1	2
Total ...	507	27	85	92	204

RELIGION.

BENGAL.

	Number of Candidates	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindus ...	341	14	53	66	133
Mahomedans ...	19	...	1	...	1
Christians ...	10	1	4	3	8
Brahmists ...	38	6	9	6	21
Theists, Deists ...	26	3	1	4	8
Total ...	434	24	68	79	171

N. W. PROVINCES.

	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindus ...	21	1	7	3	11
Mahomedans ...	3	...	2	...	2
Christians ...	4	2	1	...	3
Brahmists ...	1	...	...	1	1
Mahajin ...	1	...	...	...	...
Jains ...	1	...	1	...	1
Total ...	31	3	11	4	18

PANJAB.

	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindus ...	17	...	1	3	4
Mahomedans ...	1	...	...	...	...
Theists ...	1	...	...	...	...
Sikhs ..	2	...	...	...	...
Total ...	21	...	1	3	4

OUDH.

	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindus ...	12	...	3	2	5
Mahomedans ...	2	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14	...	3	2	5

CENTRAL PROVINCES

	Number of Candidates	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division	Third Division	Total.
Hindus ..	5	...	1	3	4

CEYLON.

	Number of Candidates	Number Passed			
		First Division	Second Division	Third Division	Total
Christians .	2	...	1	1	2

B. A. Degree Examination

For the degree of B. A. there were 232 candidates, of whom 100 passed, 127 were plucked, and 5 were absent. Of the passed candidates, 10 were placed in the first division, 40 in the second, and 50 in the third. Of the plucked candidates, 71 failed in English, 75 in the second languages, 25 in History, 84 in Mathematics, 76 in Philosophy, and 33 in the optional subjects.

The following is a statement of the number of candidates who failed in one subject only :—

English	0
Second languages	11
History	0
Mathematics	4
Philosophy	5
Optional subjects	0

A classification of the candidates according to the second languages they took up, gives the following results :—

Number of Candidates.	Number examined in		
	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.
232	7	215	10

The provinces from which the candidates were drawn, and the religion professed, are shown in the following tables :—

PROVINCES.

	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Bengal ...	221	9	37	49	95
North-Western Provinces ...	1	...	...	...	...
Panjab ...	8	...	2	1	3
Oudh ...	2	1	1	...	2
Total ...	232	10	40	50	100

RELIGION.

BENGAL.

	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindus ...	169	5	26	36	67
Mahomedans ...	2	...	...	...	...
Christians ...	9	...	4	3	7
Brahmists ...	18	4	5	3	12
Theists, Deists ...	23	...	2	7	9
Total ...	221	9	37	49	95

PANJAB.

	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindus ...	7	...	2	1	3
Christians ...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8	...	2	1	3

N. W. PROVINCES.

	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindus ...	1	...	...	...	...

OUDH.

	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total
Hindus ...	2	1	1	...	2

Honor Examination in Arts.

There were 25 candidates for Honors in Arts, of whom 18 passed, 3 being placed in the First Class, 7 in Second, and 8 in the Third. For the degree of M. A. there were 7 candidates, of whom 6 were successful. The Institutions from which the candidates came

up, the subject of Examination, and the number passed, are shown in the following table :—

HONORS IN ARTS.

Names of Institutions	English.		Sanskrit.		History.		Mathematics.		Mental and Moral Philosophy.		Natural and Physical Science.	
	Number of candidates	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
Presidency College ..	7	6	...	...	3	2	3	1	1	1	2	1
Sanskrit College ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queen's College, Benares ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca College ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishnaghur College ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	...
Free Church Institution ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi College ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canning College, Lucknow ...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...
Total ...	13	11	1	1	3	2	5	2	1	1	2	1

M. A. DEGREE.

Names of Institutions.	English.		Sanskrit.		History.	
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
Presidency College ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit College ...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Free Church Institution ...	1	1	...	...	1	1
General Assembly's Institution	1	1	...	...	...	...
Dacca College ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	4	2	1	1	1

Law Examination.

For the B. L. degree there were 100 candidates, of whom 21 passed in the Second Division, and 25, who attained only the standard of marks for a Licence in Law, were passed as Licentiates. The following table shows the colleges from which the candidates came up, and the number passed for Degree and the Licence :—

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed.	
		Second Division.	L. L.
Berhampore College ...	1	...	...
Dacca College ...	2	1	...
Hooghly College ...	9	...	2
Kishnaghur College ...	8	3	4
Patna College ...	5	2	1
Presidency College ...	75	15	18
Total ...	100	21	26

For the Licence in Law there were 58 candidates, of whom 17 were successful. The colleges from which the candidates came up, and the number passed, are shown in the following statement :—

NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS.		Number of Candidates.	Number Passed.
Berhampore College	...	9	4
Dacca College	...	3	2
Hooghly College	...	6	...
Kishnaghur College	...	2	1
Patna College	...	2	1
Presidency College	...	36	9
TOTAL	...	58	17

Examination in Medicine.

For the first M. B. Examination there were two candidates, one of whom absented himself from part of the Examination, and the other failed. For the first L. M. S. Examination, there were 68 candidates, of whom 29 passed. For the second M. B. Examination, there were five candidates, of whom one passed in the First Division, two in the second, and two failed. For the second L. M. S. Examintion, there were 42 candidates, of whom 27 passed.

L. C. E. Examination.

There were 12 candidates for a Licence in Engineering, of whom only two were passed. One candidate came up for the degree of B. C. E., and failed.

Premchand Roychand Examination.

The Examination for a Studentship on the foundation of Premchand Roychand resulted in the election of Baboo Kartik Chandra Mitra, M. A., of the Presidency College, who took up English, Sanskrit, Philosophy, and History.

Tagore Law Lectures.

The Tagore Law Lectures for 1871 have been printed and distributed in accordance with the terms of the Trust. The Syndicate, in consultation with the Faculty of Law and the Professor, have decided that the sub-

ject for lectures in 1872 should be "The History and constitution of the Courts and Legislatures in India"—and the Professor is now engaged in the delivery of his third course of lectures on Saturdays at the Presidency College.

The following institutions have been affiliated during the year up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts:—London Mission School at Mirzapore, Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta.

Changes in Arts Regulations.

For the purpose of ensuring due attention to the study of Vernaculars on the part of candidates who may take up an Oriental classic for the Entrance Examination, a proposal was made by Mr. Atkinson to the Syndicate, that the Examiners in Oriental languages should be required to set a paper containing passages in English to be translated into the several Vernaculars. After consulting the Faculty of Arts on the subject, the Syndicate laid the following resolution before the Senate:—

"That, as a part of the Entrance Examination in Oriental languages, the Examiners shall set a paper containing passages in English to be translated into one of the Vernaculars of India at the option of the candidate, the passage being taken from a newspaper or other current literature of the day."

The Senate adopted this resolution, and it has also been approved by the Governor General in Council. The change in the Entrance Examination, which the resolution directs, will be carried out at the next examination.

Persian has been added to the list of second languages, which candidates may take up to the First Arts and B. A. Examinations.

The Syndicate have resolved to discontinue the practice of making selections in English for the Entrance Examination, and publishing them two years before the examination.

In the last report the Syndicate stated that a Committee had been appointed to report on the best mode of introducing the study of Natural and Physical Science into Schools and Colleges.

The report of the Committee was received in July, and copies were at once circulated to the Directors of Public Instruction, the Principals of affiliated colleges, and to other gentlemen interested in the progress of education, with a request that they would favour the Syndicate with a full expression of their views on the scheme suggested by the Committee. In December the Syndicate were in a position to consider the replies of the gentlemen who had been consulted, and, after a long and earnest discussion of the suggestions and opinions embodied in these replies, it was resolved to appoint a Sub-Committee to draw up a scheme in general accordance with the conclusion to which the Syndicate's deliberations pointed. The Revd. Dr. Mitchell, Mr. Atkinson, and Dr. Ewart were appointed members of the Sub-Committee. The scheme drawn up by the Sub-Committee was considered by the Syndicate at a meeting on the 27th January, and it was decided that it should be referred to the Faculty of Arts for consideration and report. The Faculty approved generally of the scheme, but made one amendment which is recorded in the minutes of proceedings. The amended scheme was again considered by the Syndicate on the 23rd March, when it was resolved that new regulations for the First Arts and B. A. Examinations in accordance with the recommendation of the Faculty should be submitted to the Senate for sanction. The Senate at a meeting on 3rd April, after introducing one amendment, passed the proposed regulations, which will be found in paragraph 100 of the minutes for the year in their final form. The new regulations have been submitted for the approval of the Governor General in Council, and on this being conceded, the Syndicate will take steps for bringing them into operation at the earliest practicable period.

The Syndicate have to announce the completion of the scheme for establishing an Examination in Vernaculars on the plan of the Middle Class Examinations conducted by British Universities. The Rules, as approved by the Senate and the Governor

General in Council for the conduct of this examination, are given at page 83 of the minutes for the year, and the Syndicate have decided that the first Examination shall be held in November 1873.

Changes in Regulations in Medicine.

The fees for admission to the Medical Examinations have been revised in accordance with a recommendation by the Faculty, which is given at page 49 of the minutes for the year.

Benefaction.

The Committee of the Mouat Testimonial Fund have forwarded to the Syndicate, through the Revd. Mr. Banerjea, the sum of Rs. 1,740, for investment in 6 per cent. Municipal Debentures, with a request that the University would accept this sum in Trust to carry out the following purpose :—

(1.) That an annual Gold Medal be instituted, bearing the words "Mouat Medal" on one side.

(2.) That it be awarded to the Premchand Student for the year, and presented to him publicly at the annual convocation for conferring degrees.

The Syndicate, on behalf of the University, have thankfully accepted this benefaction for carrying out the object of the Fund, and it is expected that a further amount will be forwarded before the accounts of the Fund are closed.

Finance.

A statement of Receipts and Disbursements from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872 is subjoined. It shows an excess of receipts over expenditure amounting to Rs. 312-0-1.

RECEIPTS

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
From Government	... ..	46,519 14 5
FEES.		
Entrance Examination	19,020 0 0	
First Examination in Arts	10,140 0 0	
B A. Examination	6,960 0 0	
Honors in Arts Examination.. ..	1,250 0 0	
M. A. Degree Examination	350 0 0	
B. L. Degree Examination	3,000 0 0	
Licence in Law Examination.. ...	1,450 0 0	
L. M. S. First Examination	1,360 0 0	
Ditto Second Examination ...	1,050 0 0	
B. M. First Examination	40 0 0	
Ditto Second Examination	150 0 0	
B. C. E. Examination	30 0 0	
L. C. E. Examination	300 0 0	
Duplicates, Certificates, and Fines ..	52 0 0	
		45,152 0 0
BOOK FUND.		
Proceeds from the sale of University Publications	... ...	1,504 14 6
GOWN FUND.		
Contributions to the Gown Fund	... ...	175 0 0
TOTAL	... ...	93,351 12 11

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Establishment	5,268 0 0	
Office rent	1,200 0 0	
Scholarships	1,396 0 0	
Gold and Silver Medals	206 8 2	
Prizes	300 0 0	
Remuneration to Examiners	31,741 0 0	
Calandar	300 0 0	
Minutes of the Senate	436 0 6	
Contingencies	5,672 5 9	
		46,519 14 5
Paid into the General Treasury as per Sub-Treasurer's Receipts. No. 10-441 of 21st June 1871, No. 10-1266 of 28th November, No. 10-1390 of 20th December 1871. No. 10-1485 of 28th January, and No. 10-1889 of 21st March 1872	... ..	46,831 14 6
TOTAL	.. ...	93,351 12 11

Endowments.

The conversion of the 5 per cent. securities into others bearing 4½ per cent. interest has reduced the incomes of the various Funds, which are vested in the University, and a corresponding reduction in the value of the Scholarships which are paid from the proceeds of these funds, has become necessary. In the case of the Premchand endowment, the allowances of students elected before 1872 will be continued on the same scale (Rs. 2,000 per annum) as before; but the stipend of the student whose election dates from 1st March last has been fixed at Rs. 1,800, and this will continue to be the value of these scholarships, till the further reduction in income from a second conversion of the funds into 4 per cent. makes another revision necessary. The value of the Eshan Scholarship has been reduced from Rs. 600 to Rs. 540 per annum. The income of the Duff Fund is still sufficient to meet the charge for scholarships on the same scale as heretofore.

The following are statements showing the receipts and payments on account of all the funds since they became vested in the University, as also the securities held on account of each :—

Premchand Roychand Studentship Fund.

INVESTMENTS	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
4½ per cent Loan of 1872.						
No. 008626, dated January 1872, for ..	1,90,000	0	0			
„ 008627 „ „ .	5,000	0	0			
„ 008628 „ „ ...	5,000	0	0			
„ 008629 „ „ ...	5,000	0	0			
„ 008630 „ „ ...	5,000	0	0			
„ 008631 „ „ ...	5,000	0	0			
„ 016564—008634 „ „ ...	1,000	0	0			
				2,16,000	0	0
4 per cent. Loan.						
5th—4 per cent, No. 017969—11326 of 1854-55, dated 30th June 1854.	1,000	0	0			
No. 012238—20887 of do. do.	1,000	0	0			
7th.—4 per cent., No. 018045 of 1865, dated 1st May 1865 ..	500	0	0			
No. do. do. ...	1,000	0	0			
No. do. do. ...	1,500	0	0			
				5,000	0	0

RECEIPTS	Rs. A. P.	DISBURSEMENTS	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
From Premchand Roychand, Esquire, of Bombay, through the Comptroller General of India ...	2,00,000 0 0	Purchase of 5 per cent. Government Securities, since converted into 4½ per cent. securities of 1872 ...	...	2,16,000 0 0
		Ditto 4 per cent. ditto ...	...	5,000 0 0
Interest	61,144 14 2	Premium	...	10,168 2 0
		Interest	...	4,694 0 4
Discount on purchase of 4 per cent. securities	111 2 9	Commission	...	976 4 11
		Income Tax	...	99 13 9
Renewing fee	1 0 0	Examiners for 1868	600 0 0	
		„ „ 1869	500 0 0	
		„ „ 1870	400 0 0	
		„ „ 1871	700 0 0	
		„ „ 1872	400 0 0	
				2,600 0 0
		STUDENTSHIPS.		
		Baboo Asutosh Mookerjea, 16 quarters...	8,000 0 0	
		„ Ananda Mohun Basu, 12 quarters	6,000 0 0	
		„ Gaurisanker De, 8 quarters ...	4,000 0 0	
		„ Saradacharan Mitra, 4 quarters ...	2,000 0 0	
				20,000 0 0
		Renewing fees	...	8 0 0
		Stamp for power of Attorney in favor of the Bank of Bengal ...	.	4 0 0
		Cost of a portfolio ...	...	1 4 0
		BALANCE ...		1,705 7 11
TOTAL	2,61,257 0 11	TOTAL ...		2,61,257 0 11

Duff Memorial Fund.

INVESTMENTS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
5½ per cent. Loan of 1859.						
No. 28582 of 1859-60, dated 31st May 1859	.....			3,000	0	0
4½ per cent. Loan of 1872.						
No. 008635, dated January 1872 ...	500	0	0			
„ 016562—008634	1,000	0	0			
„ 016563—008634	1,000	0	0			
				2,500	0	0
4 per cent. Loan.						
4th.—4 per cent. No. 001255—16872 of 1835-36, dated 31st Mar. 1836.	500	0	0			
No. 10833—17220 of ditto ...	500	0	0			
„ 001247—3525 of ditto ...	1,000	0	0			
				2,000	0	0
5th.—4 per cent., No. 14834—15780 of 1842-43, dated 1st Feb. 1843 .	500	0	0			
No. 20128 of ditto ...	2,000	0	0			
„ 19670 of ditto ...	1,000	0	0			
„ 15961 of ditto ...	1,000	0	0			
„ 009166—008671 of ditto ..	1,000	0	0			
				5,500	0	0
6th.—4 per cent., No. 33944 of 1854-55, dated 30th June 1854 ..	1,000	0	0			
No. 25636 of ditto ...	1,500	0	0			
„ 10101—24406 of ditto ...	2,000	0	0			
„ 011034—33862 of ditto ..	1,000	0	0			
„ 017970—11320 of ditto ...	500	0	0			
				6,000	0	0
7th.—4 per cent., No. 002347 of 1865, dated 1st May 1865 ...	800	0	0			
No. 002312 of ditto ...	700	0	0			
„ 003630 of ditto ...	500	0	0			
„ 004436 of ditto .	500	0	0			
„ 004437 of ditto ...	500	0	0			
„ of ditto ...	500	0	0			
				3,500	0	0

RECEIPTS.	Rs	A.	P.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P
				Purchase of Government securities .	....			4,696	9	1
From Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjee, Honorary Secretary of the Duff Memorial Committee ...	46	13	0	4 Scholarships for 1867, at Rs. 10 each	480	0	0			
From the Agra Bank, on account of Duff Memorial Committee ...	3,222	15	5	4 " for 1868 " 15 each	720	0	0			
				4 " for 1869 " 15 each	720	0	0			
From interest on Government securities	4,960	7	7	4 " for 1870 " 15 each	720	0	0			
From fine imposed on a scholar ...	0	10	0	3 " for 1871 " 15 each	540	0	0			
				4 " for 1872 " 15 each up to March 1872 ...	120	0	0	3,300	0	0
				Commission	.....			15	0	4
				Renewing fees	.....			10	0	0
				Income Tax	.....			9	7	10
				Charge for a Portfolio	.....			1	4	0
				BALANCE ...	.....			198	8	9
TOTAL ...	8,230	14	0	TOTAL ...	.....			8,230	14	0

Eshan's Scholarship Fund.

INVESTMENTS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4½ *per cent. Loan of* 1872.		
No. 008632, dated January 1872 ...	5,000 0 0	
" 008633 " " ...	5,000 0 0	
" 016565 " " ...	2,000 0 0	
		12,000 0 0
6*th*—4 per cent. Loan, No. 019646—01933 of 1854-55	...	500 0 0

RECEIPTS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
From interest	2,296 10 7	
" discount	10 1 10	
		2,306 12 5
Balance against the fund .	...	28 11 0
TOTAL	...	2,335 7 5

DISBURSEMENTS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Purchase of a 4 per cent. Government security	...	500 0 0
Interest	...	5 14 1
Commission	...	21 15 8
Income Tax	...	5 9 8
Renewing fee	...	2 0 0
SCHOLARSHIPS.		
Baboo Kartikchandra Mitra for 1869	600 0 0	
Baboo Sarodacharan Mitra for 1870	600 0 0	
Baboo Ishenchandra Basu for 1871...	600 0 0	
		1,800 0 0
TOTAL, Rs.		2,335 7 5

Library Fund.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	A.	P.
From Baboo Joykissen Mookerjea ...	5,000	0	0
„ interest	520	0	0
„ discount	275	6	1
TOTAL ...	5,795	6	1

DISBURSEMENTS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Purchase of 4 per cent. Government securities	5,500	0	0
Interest...	58	10	6
Commission	15	0	10
Renewing fee	1	0	0
Income Tax	2	2	0
Balance	218	8	9
TOTAL ...	5,795	6	1

INVESTMENTS	Rs.	A.	P.
6th—4 per cent. Loan, No 019647-019333 of 1854-55, dated 30th June 1854	500	0	0
7th—4 per cent. Loan, No. 009712, dated 1st. May 1865 ...	5,000	0	0

Ritchie Memorial Fund.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	A.	P.
From the Honorary Secretary of the Ritchie Memorial Fund ...	172	0	8
From the sale of a 5½ per cent Government security	606	13	0
Interest	79	14	0
TOTAL ..	858	11	8

DISBURSEMENTS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Purchase of a 4 per cent. Government security	765	4	3
Paid for advertisements	25	12	0
BALANCE ...	67	11	5
TOTAL ...	858	11	8

INVESTMENT.	Rs.	A.	P.
5th—4 per cent. Loan, No. 012506, dated 1st February 1843 ...	800	0	0

The following gentlemen have been appointed Fellows of the University by the Governor General in Council :—

Sir G. E. W. Couper, Bart., C.B., C.S.I.
J. Graham, Esq.
A. C. Lyall, Esq., C.S.
Lieutenant Colonel H. Hyde, R.E.
Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Tennant, R.E.
J. Beames, Esq., C.S.
W. W. Hunter, Esq., B.A., L.L.D., C.S.
A. W. Croft, Esq., M A.
Captain H. S. Jarrett.
Assistant Surgeon G. King, M.B.
T. S. Isaac, Esq., C.E.
Dr. J. Anderson.
G. Sibley, Esq., C.E.
The Revd. R. Jardine, B.D.
The Revd. S. Dyson.
The Revd. C. E. Vines, B A.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon Tameez Khan, Khan Bahadoor.
Baboo Doorgachurn Laha.
Baboo Gourdas Bysack.

The Syndicate for the ensuing year is constituted as follows :—

Mr. W. S. Atkinson,
Revd. K. M. Banerjea, } *In Arts.*
The Hon'ble W. Markby,
The Hon'ble A. G. Macpherson—*In Law.*
Dr. F. N. Macnamara—*In Medicine.*
H. Leonard, Esq., C.E.—*In Engineering.*

It is recommended that the Faculties for 1872-73 be constituted as follows :—

ARTS.

President.

The Hon'ble W Markby.

Members:

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of Panjab.
The Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Hon'ble John Strachey.
Major-General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C.B.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis, C.S.
Prince Golam Mohammed.
T. Oldham, Esq., LL.D.
H. Woodrow, Esq., M.A.
Pandit Eshwar Chandra Vidyasagar.
H. S Reid, Esq.
J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A.
George Smith, Esq., LL.D.
W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M.A.
The Revd. K. M. Banerjea.
S. B. Partridge, Esq., F.R.C.S.E.
C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S.I., C.S.
M. Kempson, Esq., M.A.
Raja Kalıkissen Bahadoor.
J. W. McCrindle, Esq., M.A.
Baboo Romanath Tagore.
„ Rajendrolál Mitra.
Moulovi Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor.
Kumar Harendra Krishna, Rai Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson.
E. C. Bayley, Esq., C.S.I., C.S.
The Hon'ble A. Eden, C.S.
Baboo Juggodananda Mookerjea, Rai Bahadoor.
The Revd. E. C. Stuart, B.A.
The Revd. W. C. Fyfe
Baboo Khettermohun Chatterjea.
„ Ramchunder Mitra.
„ Pearychand Mitra.
The Revd. J. Barton, M.A.
Whitley Stokes, Esq.
H. F. Blanford, Esq.
Baboo Bhudeb Mookerjea.

Baboo Prasannakumar Sarvadhikari.
The Most Revd. Walter Steins, D.D.
The Revd. T. Skelton, M.A.
The Revd. Dr. Murray Mitchell.
The Revd. J. P. Ashton, B.A.
J. A. Aldis, Esq., M.A.
J. Sime, Esq., B.A.
The Revd. J. Trafford, M.A.
C. H. Tawney, Esq., M.A.
A. O. Hume, Esq., C.B., C.S.
T. H. Thornton, Esq., D.C.L., C.S.
C. A. Elliott, Esq., C.S.
Captain W. R. M. Holroyd.
Colin Browning, Esq., M.A.
E. Willmot, Esq., B.A.
R. T. H. Griffith, Esq., M.A.
Baboo Bapudev Shastri.
„ Sivaprasad.
J. W. Sherer, Esq., C.S.I., C.S.
H. G. Keene, Esq., C.S.
J. D. Sandford, Esq., M.A., C.S
Henry Templeton, Esq.
R. Thwaytes, Esq., M.A.
S. Lobb, Esq., M.A.
K. Deighton, Esq., B.A.
A. S. Harrison, Esq., B.A.
C. B. Clarke, Esq., M.A.
The Revd. T. V. French, M.A.
Baboo Mahendrolál Sircar, M.D.
Sir G. E. W. Couper, Bart., C.B., C. S. I.
A. C. Lyall, Esq., C.S.
J. Beames, Esq., C.S.
W. W. Hunter, Esq., B.A., LL.D., C.S.
A. W. Croft, Esq., M.A.
Captain H. S. Jarrett.
Revd. R. Jardine, B.D.
Revd. S. Dyson.
Revd. E. C. Vines, B.A.
Baboo Doorgachurn Laha.
„ Gourdas Bysack.

LAW

President

The Hon'ble A G. MACPHERSON

Members

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse.
The Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I.
F. L. Beaufort, Esq.
W. A. Montriou, Esq.
Kumar Harendra Krishna, Rai Bahadoor.
Moulovi Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson.
Baboo Juggodananda Mookerjea, Rai Bahadoor.
Whitley Stokes, Esq.
The Hon'ble Dwarkanath Mitra.
A. P. Howell, Esq.
The Hon'ble W. Markby.
G. S. Fagan, Esq., B.A.
W. Jardine, Esq., B.A.
H. C. Marindin, Esq.
Herbert Cowell, Esq.
G. C. Paul, Esq.
The Hon'ble C. A. Turner.
The Hon'ble R. Spankie.
H. Bell, Esq., C.S.
J. Graham, Esq.

MEDICINE.

President :

F. N. MACNAMARA, Esq., M.D.

Members :

J. Fayrer, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., C S I.
Norman Chevers, Esq., M.D.
S. B. Partridge, Esq., F.R.C.S.
S. G. Chuckerbutty, Esq., M.D.
Baboo Chunder Coomar Dey, M.D.
N. C. Macnamara, Esq.

A. J. Payne, Esq., M.D., B.A.
J. Ewart, Esq., M.D.
C. Palmer, Esq., M.D.
W. K. Waller, Esq., M.D.
C. R. Francis, Esq., M.B.
W. Jameson, Esq.
J. B. Scriven, Esq.
W. J. Palmer, Esq., M.D.
D. B. Smith, Esq., M.D.
J. C. Brown, Esq.
J. M. Cuningham, Esq., M.D.
Baboo Kanailal Dey.
G. King, Esq., M.B.
J. Anderson, Esq., M.D.
Munshi Tameez Khan, Khan Bahadoor.

ENGINEERING.

President:

H. LEONARD, ESQ., C.E

Members:

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
T. Oldham, Esq., LL.D.
J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A.
Major E. C. S. Williams, R.E.
W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M.A.
Thomas Martin, Esq., C.E.
Colonel C. H. Dickens.
Colonel J. E. T. Nicolls, R.E.
H. F. Blanford, Esq.
Colonel H. E. L. Thuillier.
Colonel J. E. Gastrell.
Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Medley, R.E.
Lieutenant Colonel H. Hyde, R.E.
Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Tennant, R.E.
T. S. Isaac, Esq., C.E.
G. Sibley, Esq., C.E.

The under-mentioned gentlemen have conducted the University examinations for the year 1871-72 :—

Entrance Examination.

English	J. K. Rogers, Esq. J. M. White, Esq. R. Parry, Esq. Revd. T. Martin.
Bengali and Sanskrit ...	Baboo Gopalchandra Bandyopdáhyáy. " Brajanath Sarma. " Kantichandra Bandyopádhyáy. Pandit Ramgoti Nyaratna.
History and Geography ...	Dr. W. Robson. H. Roberts, Esq. J. Wilson, Esq. J. C. Nesfield, Esq.
Mathematics	W. Griffiths, Esq. J. Wilson, Esq. A. Ewbank, Esq. M. Mowat, Esq.

First Arts and B.A. Examinations.

English	K. Deighton, Esq. Revd. Dr. Murray Mitchell.
Sanskrit	Revd. K. M. Banerjea. Pandit Maheschandra Nyaratna.
History	E. Lethbridge, Esq. Revd. R. Jardine.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	M. H. L. Beebee, Esq. J. A. Aldis, Esq.
Mental and Moral Science ...	A. W. Croft, Esq. Revd. S. Dyson.
Physical Science	Revd. E. Lafont. H. F. Blanford, Esq.

Entrance, First Arts and B. A. Examinations.

Greek and Latin	Revd. J. Henry. F. J. Rowe, Esq.
Arabic, Persian and Urdu ...	H. Blochmann, Esq.
Hindi and Oorya	Revd. K. M. Banerjea.

Honor and M. A. Degree Examinations.

English	K. Deighton, Esq. Revd. Dr. Murray Mitchell.
Sanskrit	Revd. K. M. Banerjea. Pandit Moheschandra Nyaratna.
History	E. Lethbridge, Esq. Revd. R. Jardine.
Mathematics	M. H. L. Beebee, Esq. J. A. Aldis, Esq.
Philosophy	A. W. Croft, Esq. Revd. S. Dyson.
Physical Science	Revd. E Lafont. H. F. Blanford.

B. L. and L. L. Examinations.

L. A. Goodeve, Esq.
A. Phillips, Esq.

MEDICINE.

In Anatomy	Dr. Cutcliffe.
„ Chemistry & Medical Jurisprudence	„ F. N. Macnamara.
„ Materia Medica	„ S. G. Chuckerbutty.
„ Medicine and Midwifery ...	„ N. Chevers.
„ Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery	„ J. Fayrer.
„ Physiology	„ J. Ewart.
„ Comparative Anatomy ...	„ J. Anderson.
„ Botany	„ J. Anderson.

Honors in Medicine.

Dr. N. Chevers.

ENGINEERING.

L. C. E. and B. C. E. Examinations.

Lieutenant Broadbent.
Mr. Downing.
Mr. J. Sutcliffe.
Mr. H. Locke.

Number of Candidates at University Examinations, and the number passed in each year since 1857.

	Entrance.		First Examination in Arts.		Bachelor of Arts.		Master of Arts.		Licence in Law.		Bachelor in Law.		Licence in Medicine and Surgery. First Examination.		Licence in Medicine and Surgery. Second Examination.		Bachelor in Medicine. First Examination		Bachelor in Medicine. Second Examination.		Doctor of Medicine		Licence in Civil Engineering.		Bachelor in Civil Engineering.	
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed
1857 ...	244	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1858 ...	464	111	...	...	13	2	...	...	...	...	19	11	40	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1859* ...	1,411	589	...	...	20	10	...	...	..	...	20	3	31	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1860 ..	808	415	...	...	65	13	...	...	...	...	22	10	31	13	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
1861 ...	1,058	477	163	97	39	15	1	..	7	2	17	14	16	7	20	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	...	...
1862 ...	1,114	417	220	99	34	24	3	..	16	8	13	13	33	18	17	7	...	..	...	...	1	1	18	14	...	...
1863 ..	1,307	690	272	149	35	25	7	6	19	9	15	9	35	16	19	14	..	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
1864 ...	1,396	702	321	151	66	30	8	3	1	1	22	19	42	22	25	11	...	...	...	...	2	0	10	5	...	...
1865 ...	1,500	510	446	202	82	45	15	11	7	5	17	17	34	14	20	18	2	2	...	...	1	1	5	2	...	...
1866 ...	1,350	638	426	131	122	79	18	15	17	13	22	11	35	10	26	20	5	5	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
1867 ...	1,507	814	388	188	141	60	39	22	17	14	36	22	44	17	18	15	2	1	2	[illegible]	...	...	6	6	...	...
1868 ...	1,734	892	423	196	212	99	25	15	10	3	72	51	45	6	13	11	2	1	4	[illegible]	...	...	3	2	.	...
1869 ...	1,730	817	520	225	174	77	29	18	32	13	98	58	61	27	20	19	3	2	2	2	...	...	7	4	1	1
1870 ...	1,905	1,099	540	233	210	98	32	24	26	18	87	74	56	42	7	5	4	4	1	1	...	...	9	3	...	..
1871 ...	1,902	767	507	204	212	84	39	35	27	12	83	51	58	38	29	27	2	2	2	1	...	...	12	2	1	.
1872 ...	...	..	...	...	232	100	32	24	58	17	100	21	68	29	42	27	2	..	5	3	.	...	...	...	.	..

*Two Entrance Examinations in 1859.

(Confirmed.)
E. C. BAYLEY,
Vice-Chancellor.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.